

Dus: Ingen relativ bevægelse i kontaktpunktet ved ren rulling.

Kin. energi ved ren rulling:

$$K = \frac{1}{2} MV^2 + \frac{1}{2} I_o \omega^2$$

$$I_o = c \cdot MR^2 \quad (\text{ring: } c=1; \text{ kuleskall: } c=\frac{2}{3} \text{ etc})$$

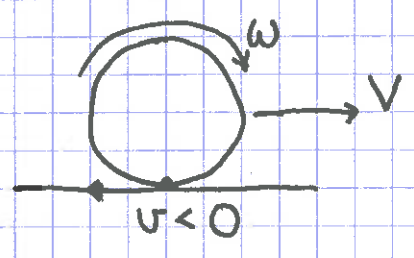
$$\omega = V/R \quad (\text{rullebet.})$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{K = (1+c) \cdot \frac{1}{2} MV^2}$$

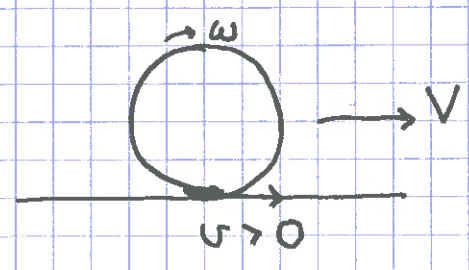
Sluring

Hvis $\omega \neq V/R$, er rel. hast. $v = V - \omega R \neq 0$ mellom legeme og underlag i kontaktpunktet
 \Rightarrow Legemet roterer og glir; det slurer.

$\omega > V/R$:

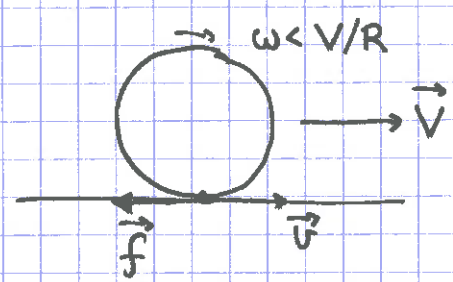
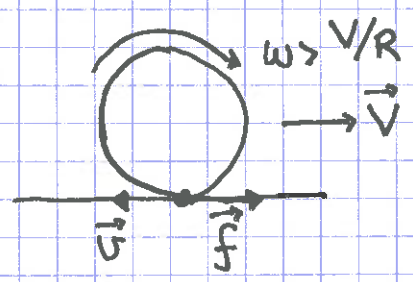


$\omega < V/R$:



Friksjonens rolle

Sluring:



\vec{f} alltid rettet mot \vec{v} ; $f = |\vec{f}| = \mu_k \cdot N$

Effekttap: $P_f = \vec{f} \cdot \vec{v} < 0 \Rightarrow$ tap av mek. energi

Ren rulling:

$v = 0 \Rightarrow P_f = \vec{f} \cdot \vec{v} = 0 \Rightarrow$ mek. energi bevart

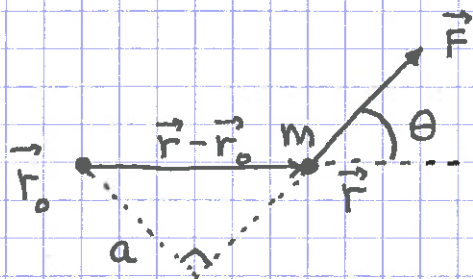
Statisk friksjon, $f \leq \mu_s \cdot N$. Retning: \vec{f} mot

"tenkt relativhastighet" \vec{v} hvis det ikke var friksjon.

Dreiemoment

[YF 10.1; LL 5.5, 6.4]

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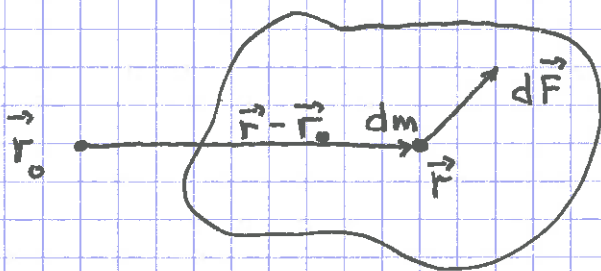
Dreiemomentet $\vec{\tau}$ på m ,
relativt det valgte
referansepunktet \vec{r}_0 :

$$\boxed{\vec{\tau} = (\vec{r} - \vec{r}_0) \times \vec{F}}$$

Retning: $\vec{\tau} \perp \vec{F}$ og
 $\vec{\tau} \perp \vec{r} - \vec{r}_0$ ($\vec{\tau}$ opp i figuren; h.h.regel)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Abs. verdi: } |\vec{\tau}| &= |\vec{r} - \vec{r}_0| \cdot |\vec{F}| \cdot \sin \theta \\ &= a \cdot F \quad (\text{arm} \cdot \text{kraft}) \end{aligned}$$

For partikkelsystem:



$$\text{Dreiemoment på } dm: d\vec{\tau} = (\vec{r} - \vec{r}_0) \times d\vec{F}$$

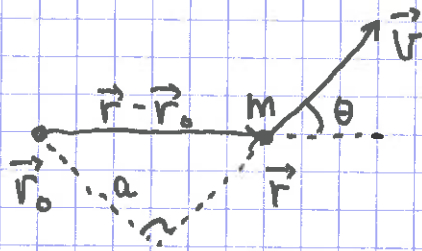
Totalt dreiemoment på legemet:

$$\vec{\tau} = \int d\tau = \int (\vec{r} - \vec{r}_0) \times d\vec{F}$$

Dreieimpuls

[YF 10.5 ; LL 6.6]

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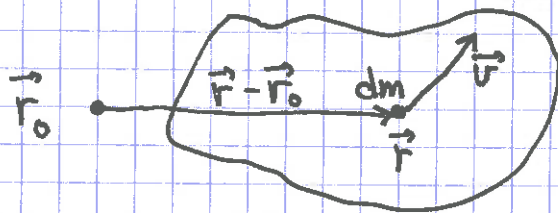
Dreieimpulsen til m ,
relativt \vec{r}_0 :

$$\vec{L} = (\vec{r} - \vec{r}_0) \times \vec{p} = m(\vec{r} - \vec{r}_0) \times \vec{v}$$

Retning: $\vec{L} \perp \vec{p}$ og
 $\vec{L} \perp \vec{r} - \vec{r}_0$ (\vec{L} opp i fig.)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Abs.verdi: } |\vec{L}| &= |\vec{r} - \vec{r}_0| \cdot |\vec{p}| \cdot \sin \theta \\ &= a \cdot p \quad (\text{arm} \cdot \text{impuls}) \end{aligned}$$

For partikkelsystem:



$$\begin{aligned} \text{Dreieimpulsen til } dm: \quad d\vec{L} &= (\vec{r} - \vec{r}_0) \times d\vec{p} \\ &= dm \cdot (\vec{r} - \vec{r}_0) \times \vec{v} \end{aligned}$$

Total dreieimpuls for legemet:

$$\vec{L} = \int d\vec{L} = \int (\vec{r} - \vec{r}_0) \times \vec{v} \, dm$$

N2 for rotasjon
(Spinnsatsen)

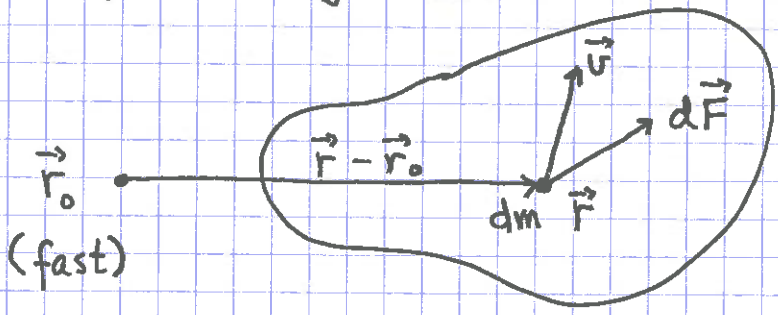
[YF 10.5 ; LL 6.6]

$$N2 : \vec{F} = m\vec{a} = m d\vec{v}/dt = d\vec{p}/dt$$

Anta fast \vec{r}_0 , dvs $\dot{\vec{r}}_0 = 0$, evt. $\dot{\vec{r}}_0 \parallel \vec{v}$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d\vec{L}}{dt} &= \frac{d}{dt} \{ m (\vec{r} - \vec{r}_0) \times \vec{v} \} = m \underbrace{(\vec{v} - \dot{\vec{r}}_0) \times \vec{v}}_{=0} + m (\vec{r} - \vec{r}_0) \times \vec{a} \\ &= (\vec{r} - \vec{r}_0) \times \vec{F} = \vec{\tau} \end{aligned}$$

For partikkelsystem :



N2 for dm:
 $d\vec{F} = dm \cdot \vec{a}$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d\vec{L}}{dt} &= \frac{d}{dt} \int d\vec{L} = \frac{d}{dt} \int (\vec{r} - \vec{r}_0) \times \vec{v} dm \\ &= \int \underbrace{(\vec{v} - \dot{\vec{r}}_0) \times \vec{v}}_{=0} dm + \int (\vec{r} - \vec{r}_0) \times \vec{a} dm \\ &= \int (\vec{r} - \vec{r}_0) \times d\vec{F} = \int d\vec{\tau} = \vec{\tau} \end{aligned}$$

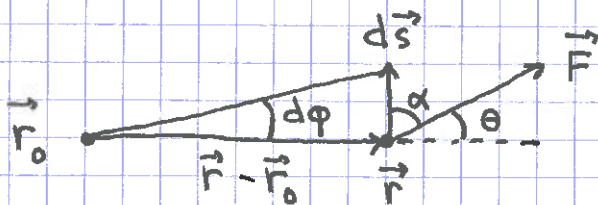
$\Rightarrow \boxed{\vec{\tau} = \frac{d\vec{L}}{dt}}$ N2, rot.

$\vec{\tau}$ = netto dreiemoment på legemet

\vec{L} = legemets dreieimpuls

Arbeid ved rotasjon

[YF 10.4; LL 6.4]



$$\begin{aligned} d\vec{s} &\perp \vec{r} - \vec{r}_0 \\ \alpha &= \pi/2 - \theta \\ \cos \alpha &= \sin \theta \end{aligned}$$

Arbeid utført av \vec{F} ved rotasjon $d\varphi$:

$$\begin{aligned} dW &= \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{s} = |\vec{F}| \cdot |d\vec{s}| \cdot \cos \alpha \\ &= |\vec{F}| \cdot |\vec{r} - \vec{r}_0| d\varphi \cdot \sin \theta = \tau d\varphi \end{aligned}$$

Tilført effekt:

$$P = \frac{dW}{dt} = \frac{\tau d\varphi}{dt} = \tau \omega$$

⇒ Ved rotasjon:

$$dW = \tau d\varphi$$

$$P = \tau \omega$$

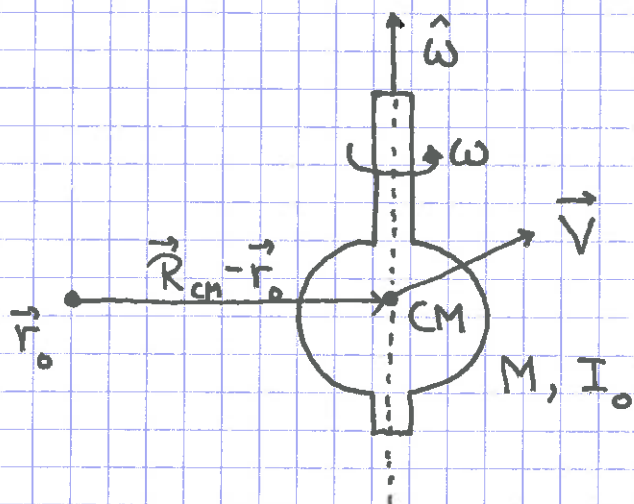
Sammenlign translasjon:

$$dW = \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r}, \quad P = \vec{F} \cdot \vec{v}$$

\vec{L} for stivt legeme [YF 10.5 ; LL 6.6]

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Forbehold: Legeme med ^{refleksjons-}syndersymmetri om rotasjonsaksen.



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

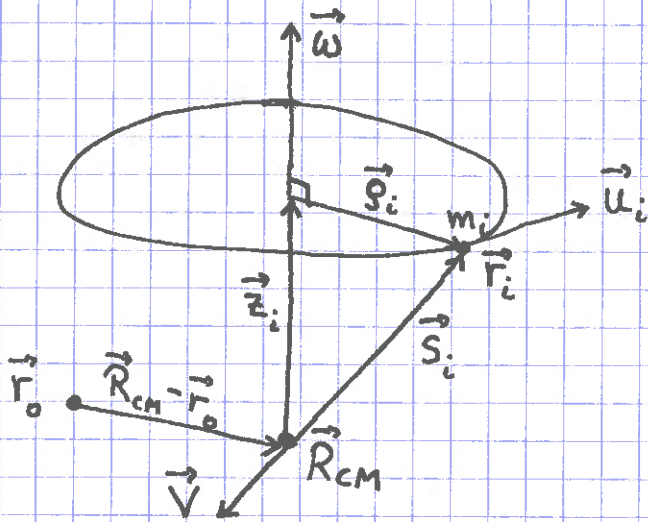
Tilsvarende:

$$\vec{L} = \vec{L}_b + \vec{L}_s = M(\vec{R}_{\text{CM}} - \vec{r}_0) \times \vec{V} + I_0 \vec{\omega}$$

Banedreieimpuls relativt \vec{r}_0 : $\vec{L}_b = M(\vec{R}_{\text{CM}} - \vec{r}_0) \times \vec{V}$

Indre dreieimpuls (Spinn), uavh. av \vec{r}_0 : $\vec{L}_s = I_0 \vec{\omega}$

Bevis:



$$\vec{r}_i = \vec{R}_{CM} + \vec{s}_i$$

$$\vec{v}_i = \vec{V} + \vec{u}_i$$

$$\vec{s}_i = \vec{r}_i - \vec{z}_i$$

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{u}_i &= \vec{\omega} \times \vec{s}_i = \vec{\omega} \times (\vec{s}_i - \vec{z}_i) \\ &= \vec{\omega} \times \vec{s}_i \quad (\vec{\omega} \parallel \vec{z}_i) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{L} &= \sum_i m_i (\vec{r}_i - \vec{r}_o) \times \vec{v}_i \\ &= \sum_i m_i (\vec{R}_{CM} - \vec{r}_o + \vec{s}_i) \times (\vec{V} + \vec{u}_i) \\ &= \sum_i m_i \left\{ (\vec{R}_{CM} - \vec{r}_o) \times \vec{V} + \vec{s}_i \times \vec{V} + (\vec{R}_{CM} - \vec{r}_o) \times \vec{u}_i + \vec{s}_i \times \vec{u}_i \right\} \end{aligned}$$

$$1. \text{ sum: } \sum_i m_i (\vec{R}_{CM} - \vec{r}_o) \times \vec{V} = M (\vec{R}_{CM} - \vec{r}_o) \times \vec{V} = \vec{L}_b$$

$$2. \text{ sum: } \sum_i m_i \vec{s}_i \times \vec{V} = \sum_i m_i (\vec{r}_i - \vec{R}_{CM}) \times \vec{V} = (M\vec{R}_{CM} - M\vec{R}_{CM}) \times \vec{V} = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} 3. \text{ sum: } \sum_i m_i (\vec{R}_{CM} - \vec{r}_o) \times \vec{u}_i &= \sum_i m_i (\vec{R}_{CM} - \vec{r}_o) \times (\vec{\omega} \times \vec{s}_i) \\ &= (\vec{R}_{CM} - \vec{r}_o) \times \left(\vec{\omega} \times \underbrace{\sum_i m_i \vec{s}_i}_{=0} \right) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$4. \text{ sum: } \sum_i m_i \vec{s}_i \times \vec{u}_i = \text{bidraget til } \vec{L} \text{ pga beregelse relativt CM}$$

(Så langt, helt generelt.)

$$\vec{u}_i = \vec{\omega} \times \vec{s}_i \Rightarrow \sum_i m_i \vec{s}_i \times \vec{u}_i = \sum_i m_i \vec{s}_i \times (\vec{\omega} \times \vec{s}_i)$$

Vektoridentitet: $\vec{A} \times (\vec{B} \times \vec{C}) = \vec{B} (\vec{A} \cdot \vec{C}) - \vec{C} (\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B})$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \sum_i m_i \vec{s}_i \times (\vec{\omega} \times \vec{s}_i) &= \sum_i m_i \left\{ \vec{\omega} s_i^2 - \vec{s}_i (\vec{s}_i \cdot \vec{\omega}) \right\} \\ &= \sum_i m_i \left\{ \vec{\omega} (z_i^2 + \rho_i^2) - (\vec{z}_i + \vec{\rho}_i) z_i \omega \right\} \\ &= \sum_i m_i \left\{ \vec{\omega} (z_i^2 + \rho_i^2) - z_i^2 \vec{\omega} - z_i \omega \vec{\rho}_i \right\} \\ &= \underbrace{\sum_i m_i \rho_i^2 \vec{\omega}}_{= I_o \vec{\omega} = \vec{L}_s} - \omega \sum_i m_i z_i \vec{\rho}_i \end{aligned}$$

For vilkårlig stivt legeme bidrar leddet $-\omega \sum_i m_i z_i \vec{\rho}_i$,
men med refleksjons-
~~symmetri~~ symmetri om $\hat{\omega}$, dvs om \hat{z} :

$$\sum_i m_i z_i \vec{\rho}_i = \sum_i m_i z_i (x_i \hat{x} + y_i \hat{y}) = 0$$

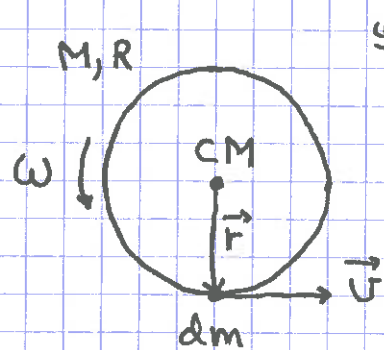
fordi bidrag fra (x_i, y_i) kanselleres av
bidraget fra $(-x_i, -y_i)$.

Dermed:

$$\vec{L} = \vec{L}_b + \vec{L}_s = M (\vec{R}_{cm} - \vec{r}_o) \times \vec{V} + I_o \vec{\omega}$$

qed

Eks 1: Ring, ren rotasjon om CM



Velger $\vec{r}_0 = \vec{R}_{CM} = 0$

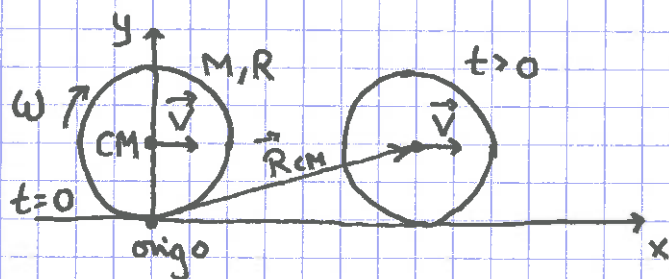
$$\vec{\omega} = \omega \hat{z}$$

$$d\vec{L} = \vec{r} \times d\vec{p} = \vec{r} \times \vec{v} dm$$

$$= R \cdot \omega R \hat{z} \cdot dm$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{L} = \int d\vec{L} = \int \omega R^2 \hat{z} dm = MR^2 \omega \hat{z} = \underline{\underline{I_0 \vec{\omega}}}$$

$$\text{Dvs: } \vec{L} = \vec{L}_S ; \quad \vec{L}_b = M (\vec{R}_{CM} - \vec{r}_0) \times \vec{V} = 0$$

Eks 2: Rullende ring ($V = \omega R$)

(a) $\vec{r}_0 = \vec{R}_{CM} ; \quad \vec{L}_{CM} = ?$

(b) $\vec{r}_0 = 0 ; \quad \vec{L}_0 = ?$

Løsning:

(a) Som eks. 1, med $\vec{\omega} = -\omega \hat{z} \Rightarrow \vec{L}_{CM} = I_0 \vec{\omega} = \underline{\underline{-MR^2 \omega \hat{z}}}$

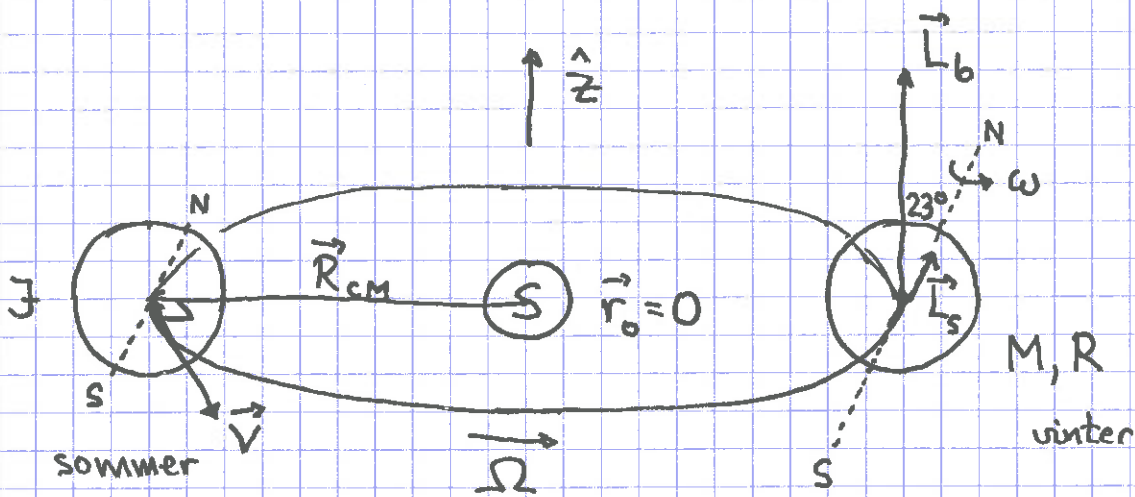
$$(b) \vec{L}_0 = M \vec{R}_{CM} \times \vec{V} + I_0 \vec{\omega}$$

$$= -MRV \hat{z} - MR^2 \omega \hat{z}$$

$$= \underline{\underline{-2MR^2 \omega \hat{z}}}$$

Øks 3: \vec{L} for Jorda relativt Sola

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$$\begin{aligned}\vec{L} &= \vec{L}_b + \vec{L}_s = M \vec{R}_{CM} \times \vec{V} + I_0 \vec{\omega} \\ &= M R_{CM} V \hat{z} + I_0 \omega \hat{N}\end{aligned}$$

Tallverdier:

$$M \sim 6 \cdot 10^{24} \text{ kg}, \quad R_{CM} \sim 1.5 \cdot 10^{11} \text{ m}, \quad \Omega = 2\pi / 1 \text{ år}$$

$$\Rightarrow V = R_{CM} \Omega \sim 3 \cdot 10^4 \text{ m/s}$$

$$\Rightarrow L_b \sim 2.7 \cdot 10^{40} \text{ Js}$$

$$I_0 \sim \frac{1}{3} MR^2, \quad R \sim 6.37 \cdot 10^6 \text{ m}, \quad \omega = 2\pi / 1 \text{ døgn}$$

$$\Rightarrow L_s \sim 6 \cdot 10^{33} \text{ Js}$$

Dvs: $L_b \gg L_s$

Bevaringslover, oppsummert

- For isolert system (dvs ingen ytre krefter) er total energi, impuls og dreieimpuls bevart
- Mekanisk energi $E = K + U$ er bevart for konservativt system (dvs ingen dissipasjon av mek. energi pga friksjonsarbeid etc)
- Impuls \vec{p} er bevart for system som ikke påvirkes av netto ytre kraft \vec{F} :

N2, $\vec{F} = d\vec{p}/dt \Rightarrow d\vec{p} = 0$ hvis $\vec{F} = 0$

- Dreieimpuls \vec{L} er bevart for system som ikke påvirkes av netto ytre dreiemoment $\vec{\tau}$:

N2, rot., $\vec{\tau} = d\vec{L}/dt \Rightarrow d\vec{L} = 0$ hvis $\vec{\tau} = 0$

Mekanisk likevekt [YF 11.1-11.3 ; LL 7.1]

Et stivt legeme er i ro,

$\vec{p} = 0$ og $\vec{L} = 0,$

bare dersom

$\sum_i \vec{F}_i = 0$

Netto ytre kraft

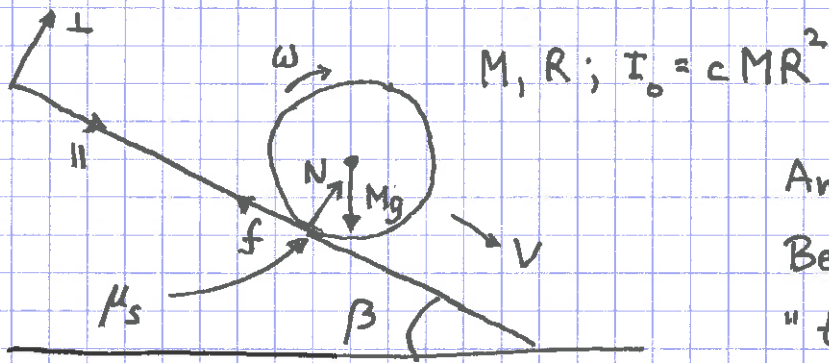
og

$\sum_i \vec{\tau}_i = 0$

Netto ytre dreiemoment

Rotasjonsdynamikk, eksempler

Eks 1: Rulling på skråplan [YF 10.3 ; LL 6.8]



Anta ren rulling.
Bestem \dot{V} og minste "tillatte" μ_s

Løsn: Både V og ω må øke. Må ha dreiemoment τ om CM konsistent med dette. Kun f har arm mhp CM. Dermed: f oppover for å gi $\dot{\omega} > 0$.

$$N2, \parallel : Mg \sin \beta - f = M \dot{V}$$

$$N1, \perp : N = Mg \cos \beta$$

$$N2, \text{rot. om CM} : f \cdot R = I_0 \dot{\omega} = cMR^2 \cdot \frac{\dot{V}}{R} = cMR \dot{V}$$

$$f = cM \dot{V}$$

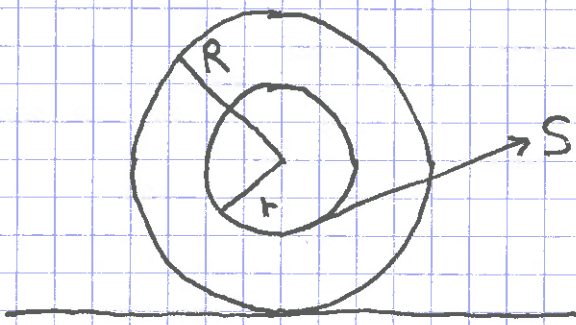
$$\Rightarrow Mg \sin \beta - cM \dot{V} = M \dot{V} \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{\dot{V} = g \cdot \frac{\sin \beta}{c+1}}}$$

$$f \leq f_{\max} = \mu_s N = \mu_s Mg \cos \beta$$

$$\Rightarrow cM \cdot g \frac{\sin \beta}{c+1} \leq \mu_s Mg \cos \beta \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{\mu_s \geq \frac{c}{c+1} \tan \beta}}$$

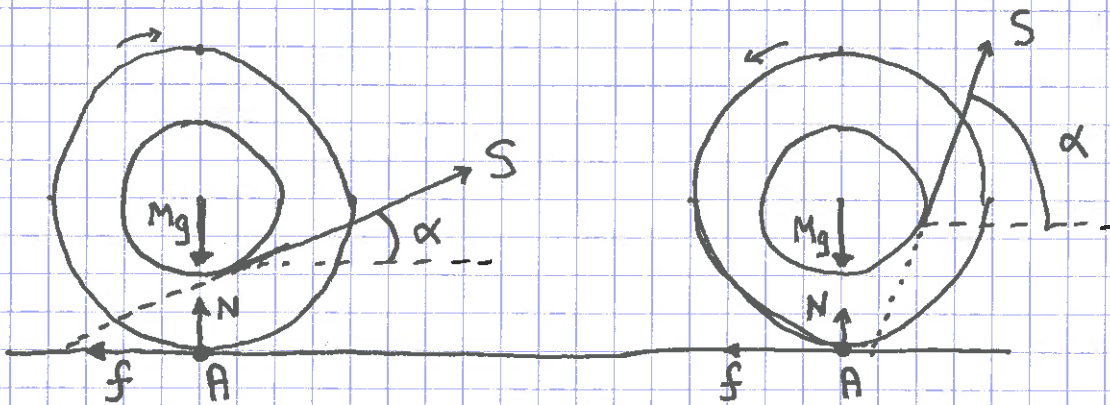
Ring, sylinderskall ($c=1$): $\dot{V} = \frac{1}{2} g \sin \beta$, $\mu_s^{\min} = \frac{1}{2} \tan \beta$

Kompakt kule ($c=2/5$): $\dot{V} = \frac{5}{7} g \sin \beta$, $\mu_s^{\min} = \frac{2}{7} \tan \beta$



Anta ren rulling.
Hvilken vei ruller snella?

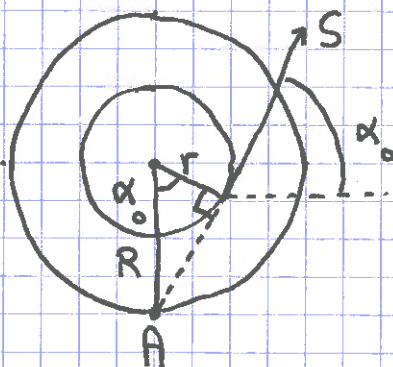
Løsn: Ingen krefter har arm mhp kontaktpunktet A, unntatt snordraget S:



Liten $\alpha \Rightarrow$ Rot. med klokka
 \Rightarrow Ruller mot høyre

Stor $\alpha \Rightarrow$ Rot. mot klokka
 \Rightarrow Ruller mot venstre

Statisk likevekt hvis også S går gjennom A:



$$\Rightarrow \underline{\cos \alpha_0 = r/R}$$

Med $\alpha = \alpha_0$, sklir snella hvis S blir større enn

$$\mu_s Mg / \left(\frac{r}{R} + \mu_s \sqrt{1 - r^2/R^2} \right). \text{ Vis selv!}$$