

Impuls

[YF 8 ; LL 5]

08.09.14

23

= bevegelsesmengde = "linear momentum"

$$N2: \vec{F} = m \frac{d\vec{v}}{dt} \quad \begin{matrix} \text{hvis} \\ m = \text{konst.} \end{matrix} \quad \frac{d(m\vec{v})}{dt}$$

impuls = masse · hastighet

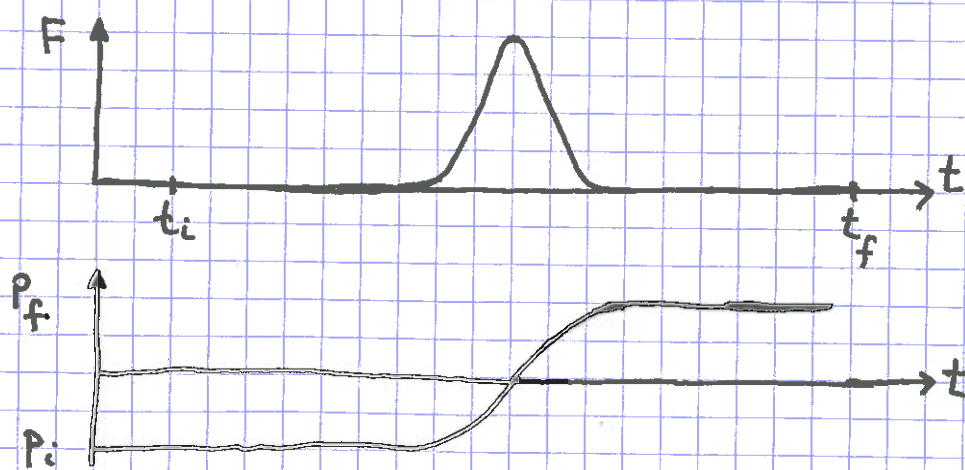
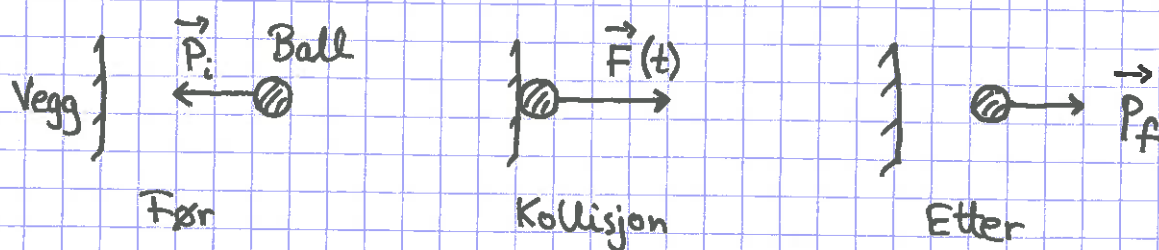
$$\vec{p} = m \cdot \vec{v} \quad [p] = \text{kg m/s}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\vec{F} = \frac{d\vec{p}}{dt}} \quad N2$$

⇒ Lov om impulsbevarelse:

Hvis sum av ytre krefter på et legeme er null, er legemets impuls bevart: $\vec{F} = 0 \Rightarrow \vec{p} = \text{konst.}$

Ytre $\vec{F} \Rightarrow$ impulsendring:



$$\begin{aligned} \Delta \vec{p} &= \vec{p}_f - \vec{p}_i \\ &= \int_{\vec{p}_i}^{\vec{p}_f} d\vec{p} \\ &= \int_{t_i}^{t_f} \vec{F}(t) dt \end{aligned}$$

Kollisjoner

[YF 8.3, 8.4 ; LL 5.3]

Elastisk støt : $\Delta K = 0$ (energien bevart)

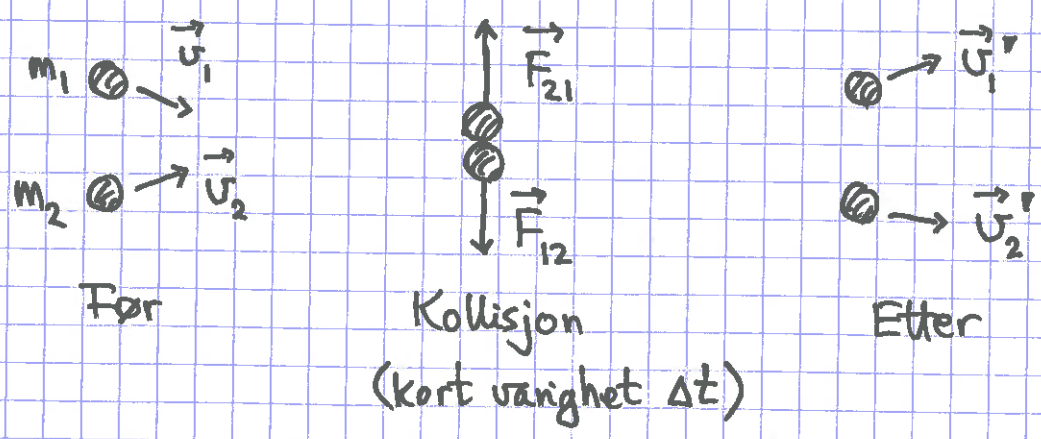
Uelastisk støt : $\Delta K < 0$ (--- ikke bevart)

Fullstendig uelastisk støt : Legemene henger sammen, med felles hastighet etter kollisjonen ; max. energitap $|\Delta K|$.

Tapt mek. energi $\Delta K \rightarrow$ deformasjon, lyd, varme...

Hvis $\vec{F}_{\text{ytre}} = 0$, er $\Delta \vec{p} = 0$ for alle typer kollisjoner.

Indre krefter $\vec{F}_{ij}$ endrer ikke systemets totale impuls:



$$N3: \vec{F}_{21} = -\vec{F}_{12} \xrightarrow{N2} \frac{d\vec{p}_1}{dt} = -\frac{d\vec{p}_2}{dt}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d}{dt} (\vec{p}_1 + \vec{p}_2) = \frac{d}{dt} \vec{p}_{\text{tot}} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{p}_{\text{tot}} = \vec{p}_1 + \vec{p}_2 = \text{konst.}$$

Eks: Slag på bordtennisball; anslå
midlere kraft $\langle \vec{F} \rangle$ og sammenlign med mg .

Løsn: $m = 2.7g$, $v_i \sim 10 \text{ m/s}$, $v_f \sim 30 \text{ m/s}$, $\Delta t \sim 1 \text{ ms}$

$$\Rightarrow \langle F \rangle = m \Delta v / \Delta t \approx 2.7 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ kg} \cdot 40 \text{ m/s} / 10^{-3} \text{ s} = \underline{\underline{108 \text{ N}}}$$

$$\langle F \rangle / mg = \frac{\Delta v}{g \cdot \Delta t} = \frac{\langle a \rangle}{g} \approx \frac{40 \cdot 10^3 \text{ m/s}^2}{10 \text{ m/s}^2} = \underline{\underline{4000}}$$

$\Rightarrow$ OK å se bort fra ytre kraft mg i kollisjonen

Sentralt støt [YF 8.2-8.4 ; LL 5.3]

Før: $m \otimes \rightarrow v$ $V \leftarrow \otimes M$ (i)

Etter: $v' \leftarrow \otimes m$ $M \otimes \rightarrow V'$ (f)

[I fig. er $v, V' > 0$ og $v', V < 0$.]

$$\Delta p = 0 \Rightarrow \underbrace{mv + MV}_{P_i} = \underbrace{mv' + MV'}_{P_f}$$

(a) Fullstendig uelastisk støt (enklest):

$$v' = V' = \frac{mv + MV}{m + M}$$

(b) Delvis uelastisk støt: Har kun 1 lign. ($\Delta p = 0$)
for 2 ukjente (v', V'). Må ha en ekstra
opplysning for å bestemme v' og V' .

(c) Elastisk støt, $\Delta K = 0$:

(26)

$$\underbrace{\frac{1}{2} m u^2 + \frac{1}{2} M V^2}_{K_i} = \underbrace{\frac{1}{2} m u'^2 + \frac{1}{2} M V'^2}_{K_f}$$

"Tricks": Skriv om litt.

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

$$m(u - u') = M(V' - V) \quad (2)$$

Divider (1) med (2) :

$$u + u' = V + V'$$

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

Fra (2) og (3) får vi :

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

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

Eks: Elastisk kollisjon mellom ball og vegg

Før: $\text{ball} \rightarrow u \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} V=0 \\ M \gg m \\ (M \rightarrow \infty) \end{array} \right. \quad \text{Etter: } \leftarrow \text{ball} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} V'=? \\ u'=? \end{array} \right.$

Sjekk om $\Delta p = 0$ og $\Delta K = 0$.

$$\text{Løsn: } \left. \begin{aligned} u' &= \frac{M}{m+M} \left\{ 0 + u \cdot \frac{m-M}{M} \right\} \approx \frac{M}{M} \cdot u \cdot \left(\frac{-M}{M} \right) = \underline{\underline{-u}} \\ v' &= \frac{m}{M+m} \{ 2u + 0 \} \approx \frac{m}{M} \cdot 2u \approx \underline{\underline{0}} \end{aligned} \right\} \text{Som ventet!} \quad (27)$$

Impulsbevarelse?

$$p = mu, \quad P = MV = 0, \quad p' = mu' = -mu,$$

$$P' = MV' \approx M \cdot \frac{m}{M} \cdot 2u = 2mu$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta p = p_f - p_i = (p' + P') - (p + P) = (-mu + 2mu) - mu = \underline{\underline{0}}; \quad \text{OK!}$$

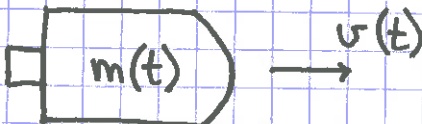
Energibevarelse?

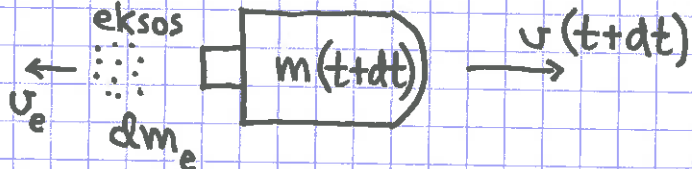
$$K_m = \frac{1}{2}mu^2, \quad K_M = \frac{1}{2}MV^2 = 0, \quad K'_m = \frac{1}{2}mu'^2 = \frac{1}{2}mu^2$$

$$K'_M = \frac{1}{2}MV'^2 \approx \frac{1}{2}M \cdot \left(\frac{m}{M} \cdot 2u \right)^2 = \frac{2m^2u^2}{M} \approx 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta K = K_f - K_i = \frac{1}{2}mu^2 - \frac{1}{2}mu^2 = \underline{\underline{0}}; \quad \text{OK!}$$

Rakettprinsipp [YF 8.6 ; LL 5.4]

"Før" (t):  $p(t) = m(t)u(t)$

"Etter" (t+dt): 

$$p(t+dt) = \underbrace{m(t+dt)}_{m(t)+dm} \underbrace{u(t+dt)}_{u(t)+du} + \underbrace{dm_e}_{-dm} \cdot \underbrace{u_e(t)}_{u(t)+u}$$

Her er: u = eksosens hastighet relativt raketten ($u < 0$)

dm = rakettenes masseendring mellom t og $t+dt$ ($dm < 0$)

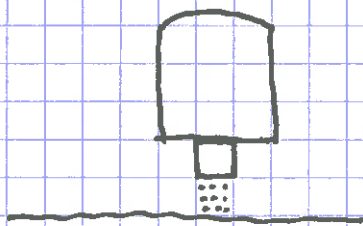
$$\Rightarrow p(t+dt) = \underbrace{m(t)v(t)}_{=p(t)} + m(t)dv + \underbrace{dm \cdot v(t) - dm \cdot v(t) - dm \cdot u}_{=0} \quad (28)$$

Hvis "outer space": $F_{ytre} = 0 \xRightarrow{N_2} p(t+dt) = p(t)$
 $\Rightarrow m(t)dv = u dm$

$$\Rightarrow m \frac{dv}{dt} = u \frac{dm}{dt} = u \dot{m} (> 0)$$

$$\Rightarrow F_{skjv} = ma, \text{ med skjvkraft } F_{skjv} = u \dot{m}$$

Hvis i tyngdefeltet:



$$F_{ytre} = -mg$$

$\Rightarrow$ Total kraft på (rest-)raketten:

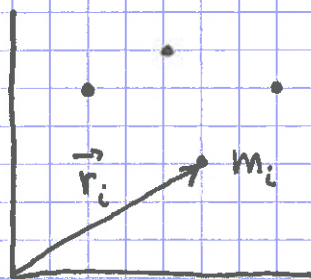
$$F_{skjv} + F_{ytre} = u \dot{m} - mg$$

$$\xRightarrow{N_2} u \dot{m} - mg = ma$$

Til nå: Punktmasser

Nå: Partikkelsystemer. Stive legemer.

Massesenter. Tyngdepunkt [YF 8.5, oppg. 8.115+8.116; LL 5.6, 5.8, 6.1]

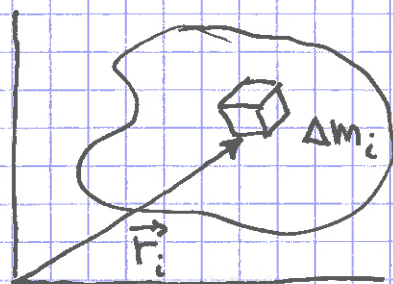


Massesenter (CM = center of mass) for N punktmasser $m_1, m_2, \dots, m_N$ i posisjoner $\vec{r}_1, \vec{r}_2, \dots, \vec{r}_N$:

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

Total masse: $M = \sum_i m_i$

Med 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

Masseelement:

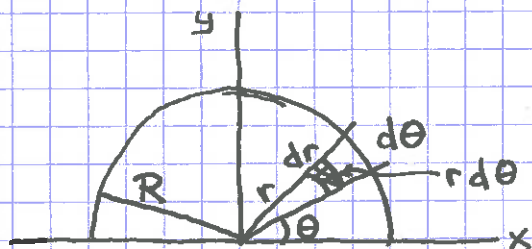
$dm = \rho dV$, ρ = masse pr volumenhett, dV = volumenelement (3D)

$dm = \sigma dA$, σ = " " flate " " , dA = flate " " (2D)

$dm = \lambda dl$, λ = " " lengde " " , dl = lengde " " (1D)

Eks: Halvsirkulær tynn skive

(30)



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

$$M = \sigma \cdot \frac{1}{2} \pi R^2$$

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

$$X_{cm} = 0 \text{ pga symmetri} \Rightarrow \vec{R}_{cm} = Y_{cm} \hat{y}$$

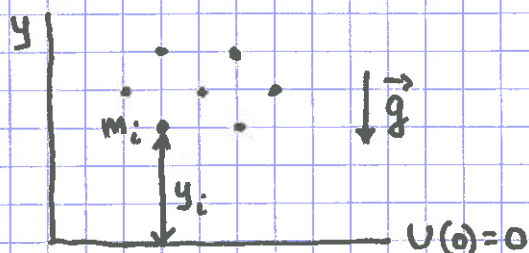
$$Y_{cm} = \frac{1}{M} \int y dm = \frac{2}{\sigma \pi R^2} \int_{r=0}^R \int_{\theta=0}^{\pi} r \sin \theta \cdot \sigma \cdot r d\theta \cdot dr$$

$$= \frac{2}{\sigma \pi R^2} \left\{ \underbrace{\int_0^R r^2 dr}_{\frac{1}{3} R^3} \right\} \cdot \left\{ \underbrace{\int_0^{\pi} \sin \theta d\theta}_{\left| -\cos \theta \right|_0^{\pi} = 1+1=2} \right\}$$

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

[Vis selv: $Y_{cm} = \frac{2}{\pi} R$ for halvsirkulær bølge (1D)
og $Y_{cm} = \frac{3}{8} R$ for kompakt halvkule (3D)]

Pot. energi U for partikkelsystem i tyngdefelket



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

Hvis $g = \text{konst}$:

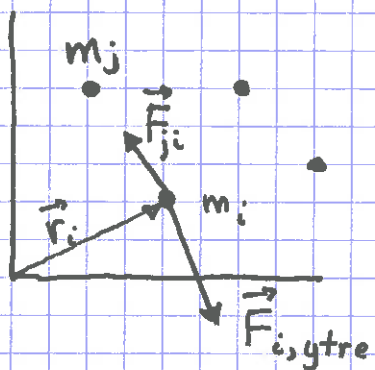
$$U = g \sum_i m_i y_i = g M Y_{cm}$$

Dvs: Som om hele massen $M = \sum_i m_i$ er samlet i høyden $Y_{cm} = \frac{1}{M} \sum_i m_i y_i$ (og da f.eks. i $\vec{R}_{cm}$)

Tyngdepunktbevegelsen

[YF 8.5; LL 5.8]

(31)



System med N masser; $m_1, m_2, \dots, m_N$

N2 for m_i :

$$m_i \ddot{\vec{r}}_i = \underbrace{\vec{F}_{i,ytre}}_{\text{total ytre kraft p\aa } m_i} + \underbrace{\sum_{j \neq i} \vec{F}_{ji}}_{\text{total indre kraft p\aa } m_i} \quad (i=1, 2, \dots, N)$$

Legg sammen N2 for alle massene:

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

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

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

Tyngdepunktet $\vec{R}_{CM}$ beveger seg som om hele massen M er samlet i $\vec{R}_{CM}$, og ble utsatt for summen av alle ytre krefter som virker p\aa systemet.

I tillegg: Rotasjon om CM.

Vibrasjon om CM.

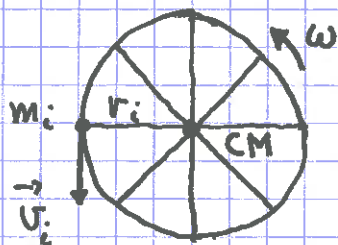
ROTASJON

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

(32)

Innledning:

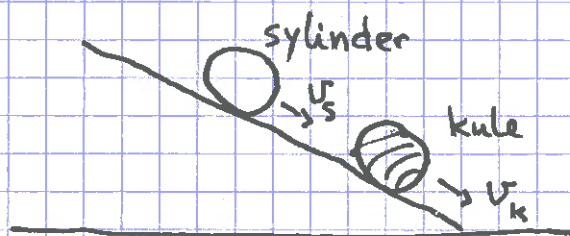
- Roterende hjul



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

Impuls: $\vec{P} = \sum_i m_i \vec{v}_i = 0$, men
dreieimpuls $\neq 0$

- Rulling



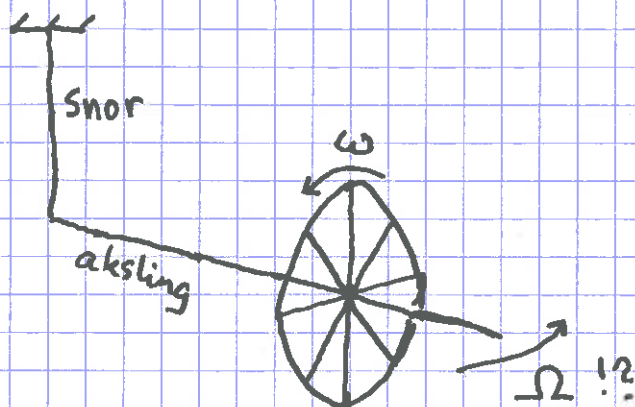
Hvor angiper kreftene?

Dreiemoment!

Hvorfor $v_k > v_s$?

Friksjonens rolle.

- Komplisert dynamikk



Presesjon.
Gyroskop.

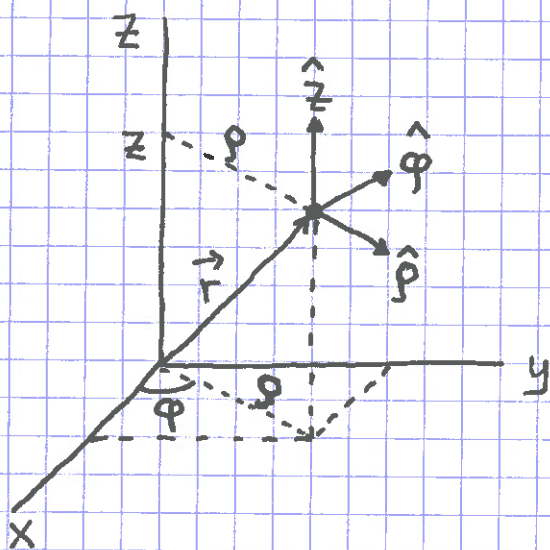
- Ser på stive legemer (= system med punktmasser i fast innbyrdes avstand)

Sirkelbevegelse [YF 9.1-9.3 ; LL 1.8]

(Repetisjon + generalisering)

Rotasjon om gitt akse, f.eks. z

$\Rightarrow$ Lurt med synderkoord. (= polarkoord. + z)



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

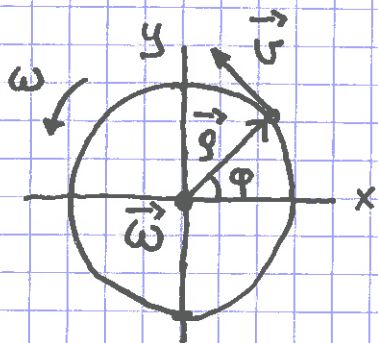
$$x = \rho \cos \varphi, \quad y = \rho \sin \varphi, \quad z = z$$

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

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

"Peker ut" rot.aksen med vinkelhastigheten:

$$\omega \rightarrow \vec{\omega} = \omega \hat{z} \quad (= \omega \hat{\omega})$$



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

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

[Notasjon: • Vektor opp fra planet
x Vektor ned i planet]

Ser at kryssprodukt er skreddersydd:

$$\vec{U} = \vec{\omega} \times \vec{\rho}$$

(Retning: $\hat{\varphi} = \hat{z} \times \hat{\rho}$; OK!)
(Abs.verdi: $U = \omega \rho$; OK!)