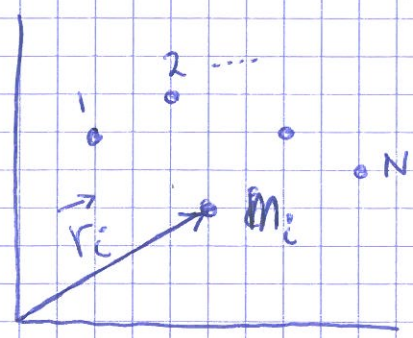


Massesenter. Tyngdepunkt

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

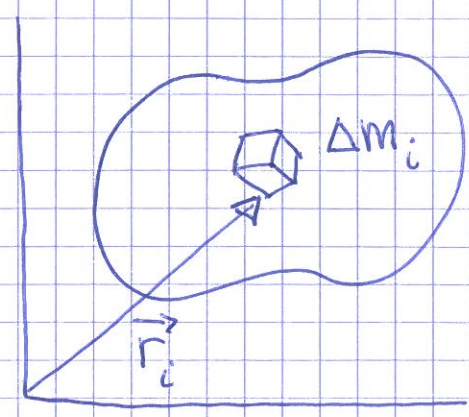


Massesenter (CM) for N
punktmasser $m_1, m_2, \dots, m_N$ i
posisjoner $\vec{r}_1, \vec{r}_2, \dots, \vec{r}_N$:

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

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

Kontinuertlig massefordeling:



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

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

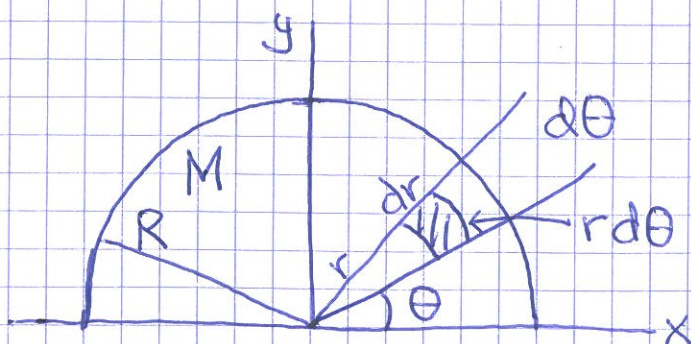
↑
integral over der vi har masse

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

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

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

Eks: Halvsirkulær tynn skive



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

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

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

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

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

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

(36)

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

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

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

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

Vis selv:

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

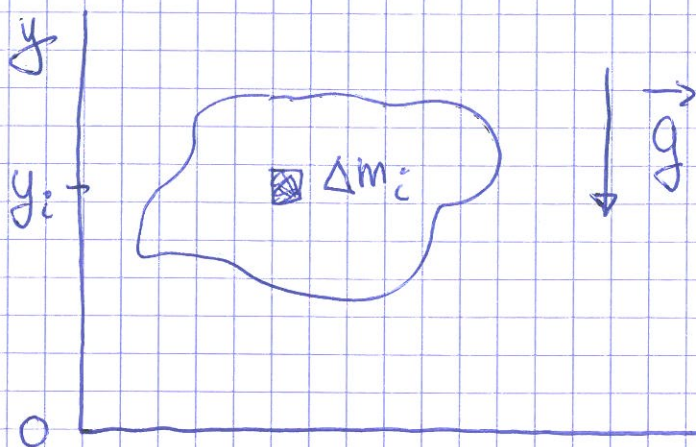
Kompakt halvkule: $Y_{CM} = \frac{3}{8} R$ (3D)

[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

37



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!]

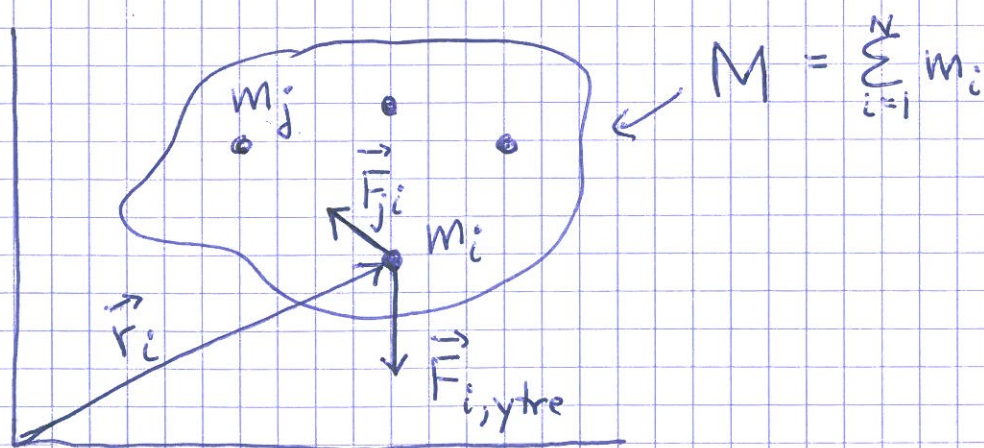
Tyngdepunktbevegelsen [YF8.5; LL5.8]

(38)

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:

(39)

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

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

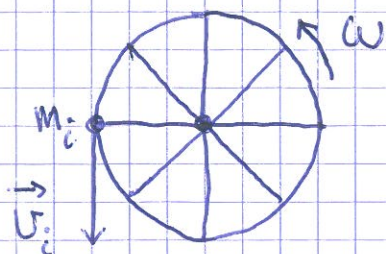
ROTASJON

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

(40)

Innledning:

- Roterende hjul



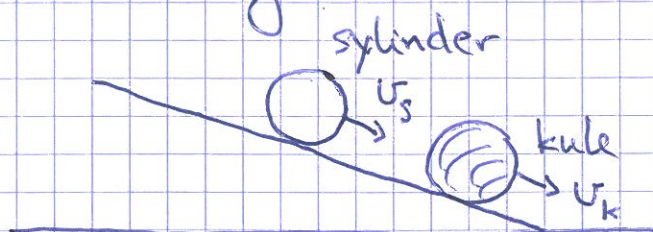
$$CM \text{ i ro} \Rightarrow K_{\text{trans}} = 0, \text{ men} \\ K_{\text{rot}} \neq 0$$

Impuls?

$$\vec{p} = \sum m_i \vec{v}_i = 0, \text{ men}$$

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

- Rulling



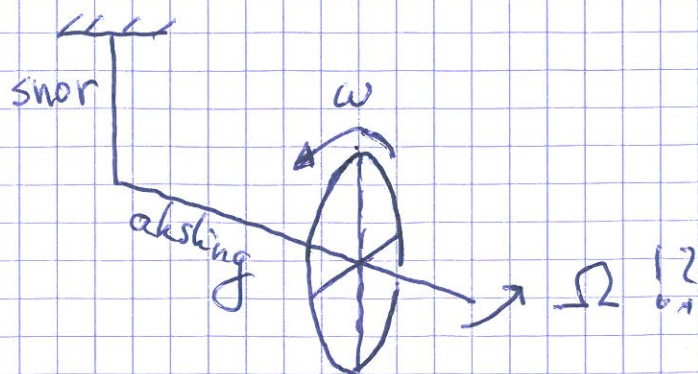
Hvor angriper kreftene?

Dreiemoment!

Hvorfor er $v_k > v_s$?

Fraksjonens rolle

- Mer komplisert dynamikk

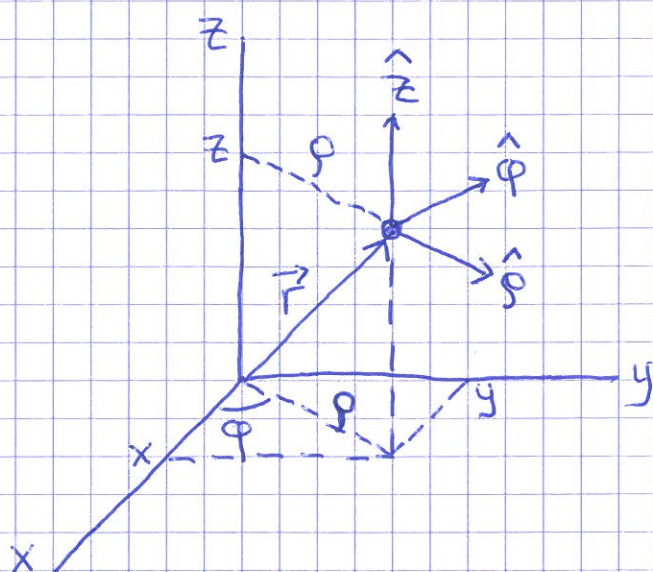


Preesjon
Gyroskop

Sirkelbevegelse [YF 9.1-9.3; LL 1.8]

(41)

Antar rotasjon om gitt akse, z -aksen, og bruker sylinderkoordin. (= polarkoord. + z)



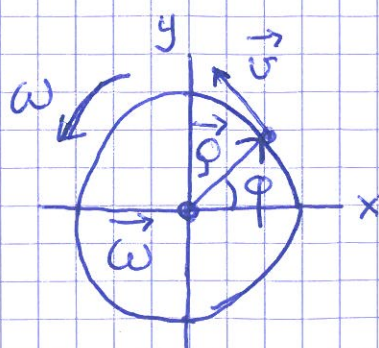
$$\vec{r} = \rho \hat{\rho} + z \hat{z} \quad (= x \hat{x} + y \hat{y} + z \hat{z})$$

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

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

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

Lar vinkelhastigheten bli vektor som peker langs rotasjonsaksen:

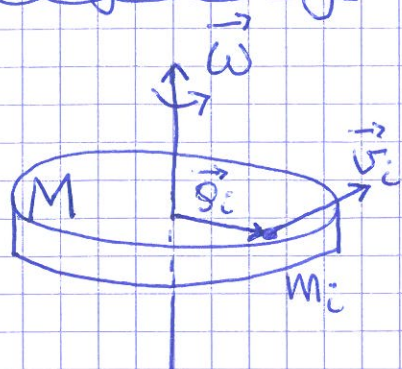


$$\vec{\omega} = \omega \hat{z} \quad (= \omega \hat{\omega}), \quad \vec{\rho} = \rho \hat{\rho}$$

$$\vec{v} = \rho \omega \hat{\phi}$$

Ser at $\boxed{\vec{v} = \vec{\omega} \times \vec{\rho}}$ gir riktig retning ($\hat{\phi} = \hat{z} \times \hat{\rho}$) og tallverdi ($v = \omega \rho$)

Rotasjonsenergi [YF 9.4; LL 6.4]



$$K = K_{\text{rot}} = \sum_i K_i = \sum_i \frac{1}{2} m_i v_i^2$$

$$= \sum_i \frac{1}{2} m_i (\rho_i \omega)^2 = \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \sum_i m_i \rho_i^2 \right\} \omega^2$$

Tregghetsmoment [YF 9.4; LL 6.3]

$$I = \sum_i m_i \rho_i^2 = \text{legemets tregghetsmoment mhp gitt akse}$$

Med kont. massefordeling:

$$m_i \rightarrow \Delta m_i \xrightarrow{\Delta m_i \rightarrow 0} dm \quad \text{og} \quad \sum_i \rightarrow \int$$

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

(der ρ = avstand fra akse til dm)

Dermed:

$$\boxed{K_{\text{rot}} = \frac{1}{2} I \omega^2}$$

Kinetisk energi for stivt legeme [YF 10.3; LL 6.6]

(43)

Generell bevegelse: Translasjon av CM + Rotasjon om CM

$$\Rightarrow K = K_{\text{trans}} + K_{\text{rot}} = \frac{1}{2} M V^2 + \frac{1}{2} I_o \omega^2$$

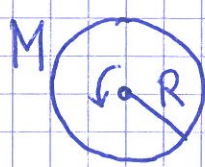
M = massen, $V = \vec{R}_{\text{CM}}$,

I_o = treghetsmoment mhp rot.aksen gjennom CM

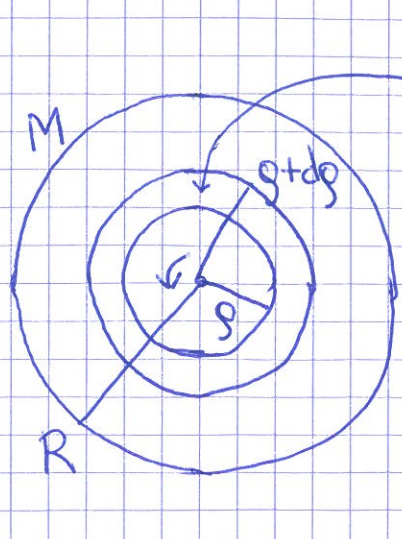
$\vec{\omega}$ = vinkelhast. for rot. omkring ——— " ———

Eksempler på beregning av I [YF 9.6; LL 6.3]

Eks 1: Ring (evt. sylinderskall)

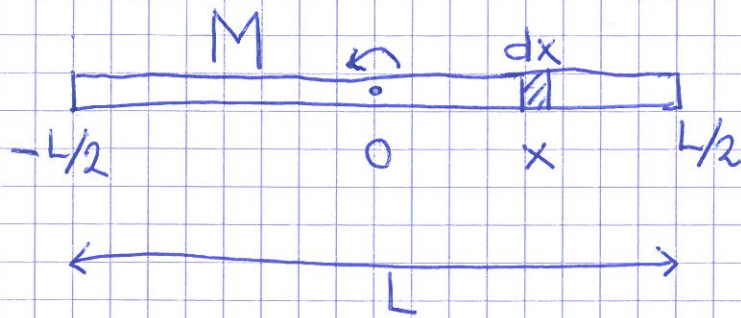

$$I_o = \int_{\text{ring}} s^2 dm = R^2 \int_{\text{ring}} dm = \underline{\underline{MR^2}}$$

Eks 2: Sirkulær skive (evt. kompakt sylinder)


$$\begin{aligned} dI_o &= dm \cdot s^2; \quad dm = M \frac{dA}{A} = M \cdot \frac{2\pi s ds}{\pi R^2} \\ \Rightarrow I_o &= \int dI_o = \int_0^R M \frac{2\pi s ds}{\pi R^2} s^2 \\ &= \frac{2M}{R^2} \underbrace{\int_0^R s^3 ds}_{R^4/4} = \underline{\underline{\frac{1}{2} MR^2}} \end{aligned}$$

Eks 3: Tynn stang

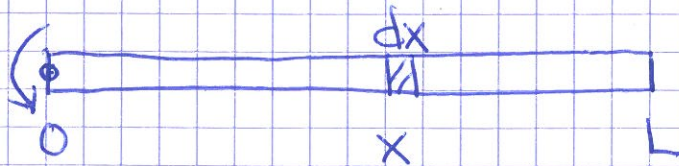
(44)



$$g = x, \quad dm = M dx / L$$

$$\Rightarrow I_0 = \int_{-L/2}^{L/2} x^2 M dx / L = \frac{M}{L} \left| \frac{x^3}{3} \right|_{-L/2}^{L/2} = \underline{\underline{\frac{1}{12} ML^2}}$$

Eks 4: Mhp akse gjennom stangas ende



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

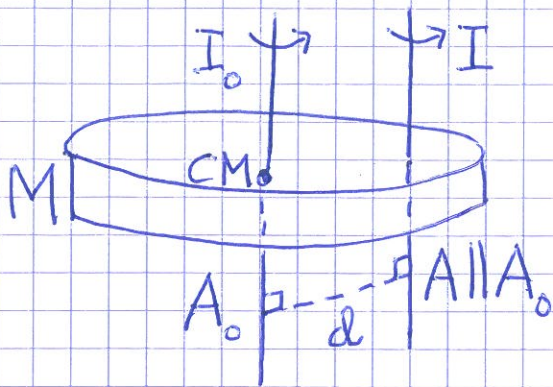
Eks 5: Kuleskall: $I_0 = \frac{2}{3} MR^2$

Eks 6: Kompakt kule: $I_0 = \frac{2}{5} MR^2$

Steiners sats

[YF 9.5; LL 6.3]

(45)



$$I = I_0 + Md^2$$

Eks 1: Tynn stang



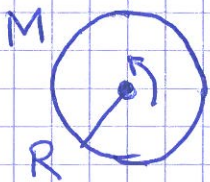
$$I_0 = \frac{1}{12} ML^2$$

$d = L/2$
 $\Rightarrow$



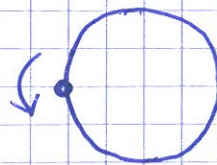
$$I = I_0 + M(L/2)^2 = \frac{1}{3} ML^2$$

Eks 2: Kuleskall



$$I_0 = \frac{2}{5} MR^2$$

$d = R$
 $\Rightarrow$



$$I = I_0 + MR^2 = \frac{7}{5} MR^2$$