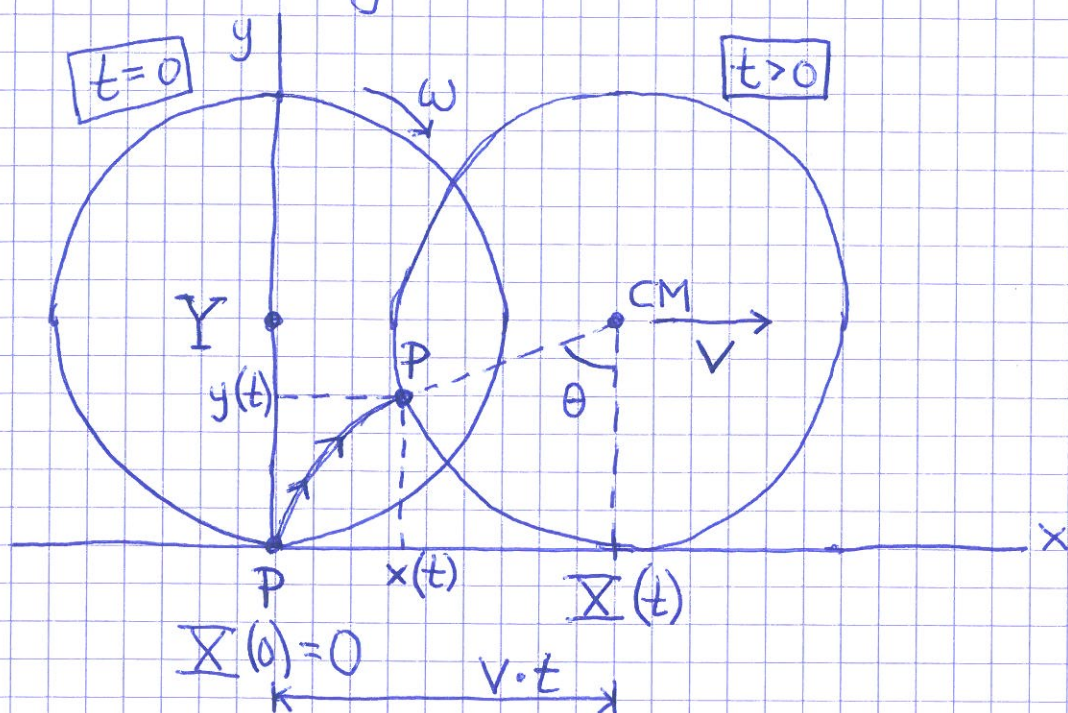


Rulling og sluring [YF 10.3; LL 6.7]

(46)

Ren rulling



P = punkt på periferien; $(x(t), y(t))$ = banen til P

$$V = \dot{R}_{CM} = \dot{X} ; Y = R$$

$$\omega = \dot{\theta}$$

$$X = V \cdot t = R \cdot \theta$$

$$V = \dot{X} = R \dot{\theta} = R \omega$$

$$A = \ddot{X} = \dot{V} = R \ddot{\theta} = R \dot{\omega} = R \alpha$$

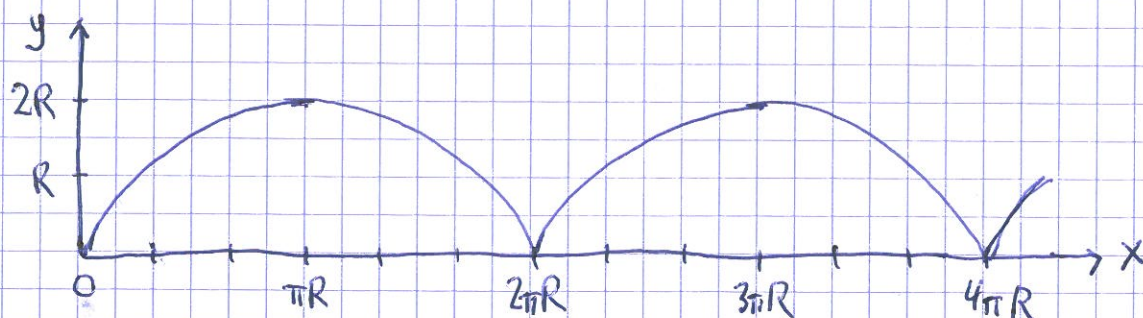
Rullebetingelser:

$$V = R \omega, A = R \alpha$$

Banen til P:

$$x = X - R \sin \theta, \quad y = R - R \cos \theta$$

Sykloide:

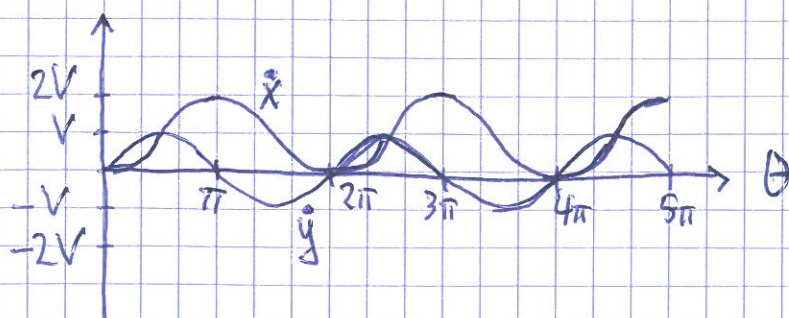


Hastigheden til P:

$$\dot{x} = \dot{X} - R\dot{\theta} \cos \theta = V(1 - \cos \theta)$$

$$\dot{y} = R\dot{\theta} \sin \theta = V \sin \theta$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{v}(\theta) = \hat{x} V(1 - \cos \theta) + \hat{y} V \sin \theta$$



K ved ren rulling:

$$I_0 = c \cdot MR^2 \quad (c=1 \text{ for ring etc}) ; \quad \omega = V/R$$

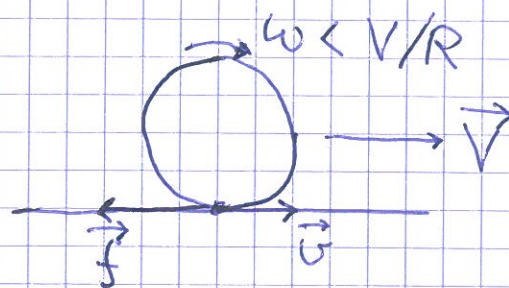
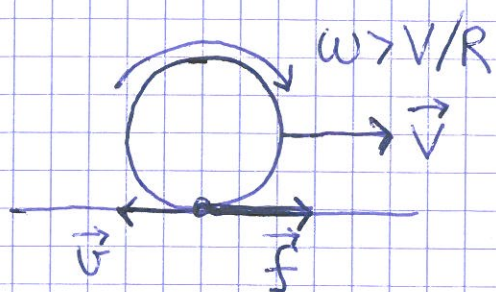
$$\Rightarrow K = \frac{1}{2} MV^2 + \frac{1}{2} cMR^2 \frac{V^2}{R^2} = \underline{\underline{(1+c) \cdot \frac{1}{2} MV^2}}$$

Sluring

(48)

$\omega \neq V/R \Rightarrow$ relativ hastighet $v = V - \omega R \neq 0$
mellom legeme og underlag & kontaktpunktet

$\Rightarrow$ legemet roterer og glir; legemet slurer



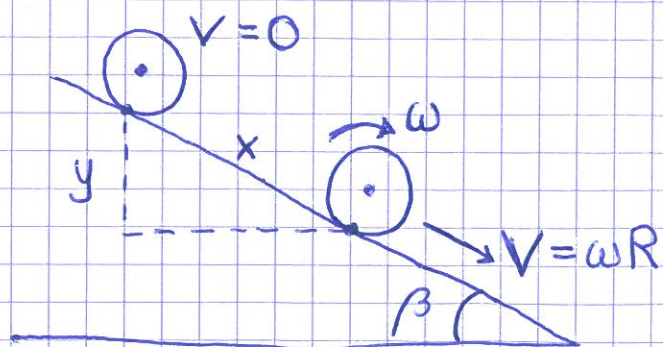
Effekttap: $P_f = \vec{f} \cdot \vec{v} < 0$ ($f = |\vec{f}| = \mu_k N$)

Hvis ren rulling, $v = 0$: $P_f = \vec{f} \cdot \vec{v} = 0$

Statisk friksjon $f \leq \mu_s N$; $\vec{f}$ rettet mot "tenkt
relativhast." $\vec{v}$ hvis det ikke hadde vært friksjon.

[I praksis litt tap av mek. energi også ved
ren rulling pga "rullefriksjon".]

Eks: Ren rulling på skråplan [YF 10.3; LL 6.8]



$M = \text{masse}$, $R = \text{radius}$, $I_o = cMR^2$

Finn $\dot{V}$, samt minste
tillatte μ_s for ren rulling.

Exp viser: $\dot{V}(\text{kule}) > \dot{V}(\text{skive}) > \dot{V}(\text{kuleskall}) > \dot{V}(\text{hul sylinder})$

Løsning: E er bevart $\Rightarrow Mgy = (1+c) \cdot \frac{1}{2} MV^2$

(49)

$$y = x \sin \beta$$

$$\Rightarrow V = \sqrt{2gx \sin \beta / (1+c)} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \Rightarrow \text{exp. er} \\ \text{forklart!} \end{array} \right\}$$

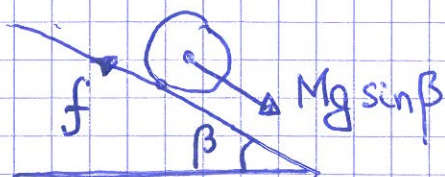
Objekt	kule	skive	kuleskall	hul sylinder
c	2/5	1/2	2/3	1

Akselerasjonen:

$$\dot{V} = \sqrt{\frac{2g \sin \beta}{1+c}} \cdot \frac{d}{dt} \sqrt{x} ; \quad \frac{d}{dt} \sqrt{x} = \frac{1}{2} x^{-1/2} \cdot \frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{V}{2\sqrt{x}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \dot{V} = \sqrt{\frac{2g \sin \beta}{1+c}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2gx \sin \beta / (1+c)}}{2\sqrt{x}} = \underline{\underline{g \cdot \frac{\sin \beta}{1+c}}}$$

Hvis bare $G_{||} = Mg \sin \beta$ virket langs skråplanet, ville $\dot{V}$ ha blitt $g \sin \beta$. Friksjon f , rettet oppover skråplanet, reduserer $\dot{V}$ med faktoren $1/(1+c)$:



$$Mg \sin \beta - f = M\dot{V} = \frac{Mg \sin \beta}{1+c}$$

$$\Rightarrow f = Mg \sin \beta \cdot \left\{ 1 - \frac{1}{1+c} \right\}$$

$$= \frac{c}{1+c} Mg \sin \beta$$

Men: $f_{\max} = \mu_s N = \mu_s Mg \cos \beta$

$\Rightarrow$ Ren rulling bare mulig hvis

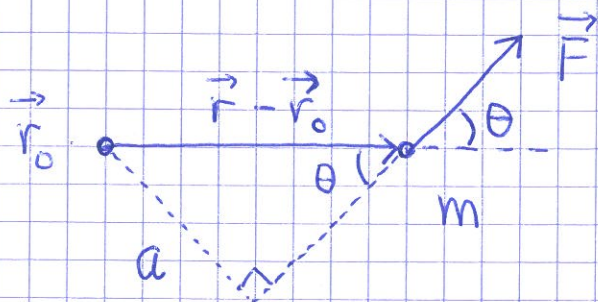
$$\mu_s Mg \cos \beta \geq \frac{c}{1+c} Mg \sin \beta$$

$$\underline{\underline{\mu_s \geq \frac{c}{1+c} \tan \beta}}$$

Kule (kompakt): $\mu_s \geq \frac{2}{7} \tan \beta$ osv.

Dreiemoment

[YF 10.1 ; LL 6.5, 6.4]



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

= $\vec{F}$'s dreiemoment på m ,
relativt valgt referanse-
punkt $\vec{r}_0$

Retning:

$$\vec{\tau} \perp \vec{F} \quad \text{og} \quad \vec{\tau} \perp \vec{r} - \vec{r}_0$$

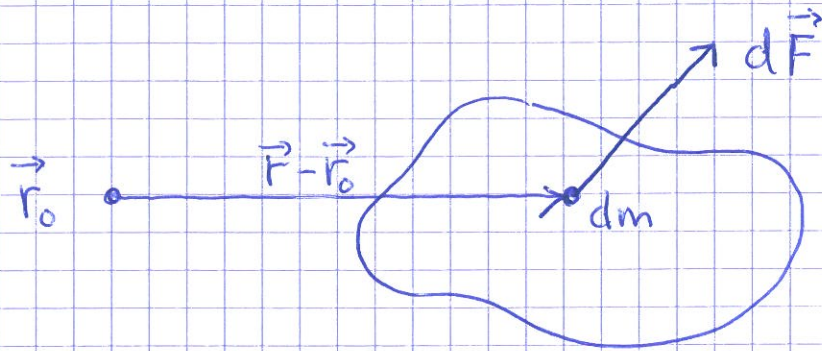
(ut av planet
i figuren)

Absoluttverdi:

$$\begin{aligned} |\vec{\tau}| &= |\vec{r} - \vec{r}_0| \cdot |\vec{F}| \cdot \sin \theta \\ &= a \cdot F \end{aligned}$$

(= arm $\cdot$ kraft)

For partikkelsystem:



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

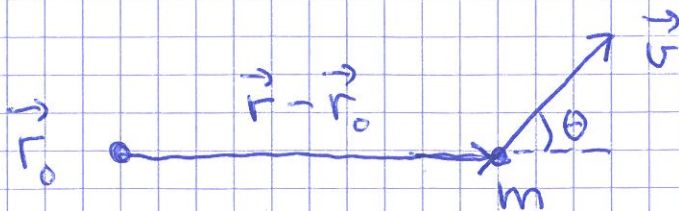
$$\vec{L} = \int d\vec{L} = \int (\vec{r} - \vec{r}_0) \times d\vec{F}$$

= totalt dreiemoment på legemet, relativt $\vec{r}_0$

Fra før: Netto ytre $\vec{F} \Rightarrow$ endring i impulsen $\vec{p}$

Nå: Netto ytre $\vec{L} \Rightarrow$ endring i dreieimpulsen $\vec{L}$

Dreieimpuls [YF 10.5 ; LL 6.6]



$$\vec{p} = m\vec{v}$$

$$\boxed{\vec{L} = (\vec{r} - \vec{r}_0) \times \vec{p}} = m \text{'s dreieimpuls, relativt } \vec{r}_0$$

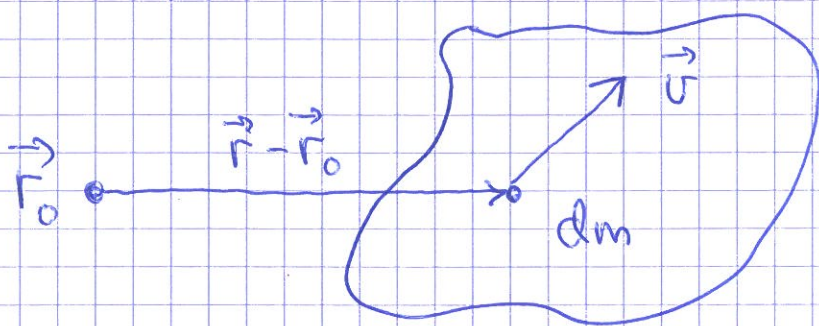
Retning:

$$\vec{L} \perp \vec{p} \text{ og } \vec{L} \perp \vec{r} - \vec{r}_0$$

Absoluttverdi:

$$|\vec{L}| = |\vec{r} - \vec{r}_0| \cdot |\vec{p}| \cdot \sin\theta = a \cdot p \quad (\text{arm} \cdot \text{impuls})$$

For partikkelsystem:



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

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

= legemets totale dreieimpuls, relativt $\vec{r}_0$

N2 for rotasjon [YF 10.5; LL 6.6]

(53)

$$N2: \vec{F} = m\vec{a} = m\dot{\vec{v}} = \dot{\vec{p}}$$

Anta fast $\vec{r}_0$, evt. $\dot{\vec{r}}_0 \parallel \vec{v}$, for da er $\dot{\vec{r}}_0 \times \vec{v} = 0$

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

$$\stackrel{N2}{=} (\vec{r} - \vec{r}_0) \times \vec{F} \stackrel{(def)}{=} \vec{\tau}$$

For partikkelsystem:

$$\dot{\vec{L}} = \frac{d}{dt} \int dm (\vec{r} - \vec{r}_0) \times \vec{v} = \int dm (\vec{r} - \vec{r}_0) \times \vec{a}$$

$$\stackrel{N2}{=} \int (\vec{r} - \vec{r}_0) \times d\vec{F} = \int d\vec{\tau} = \vec{\tau}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\vec{\tau} = d\vec{L}/dt} \quad N2, \text{ rotasjon}$$

der

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

$\vec{L}$ = legemets dreieimpuls

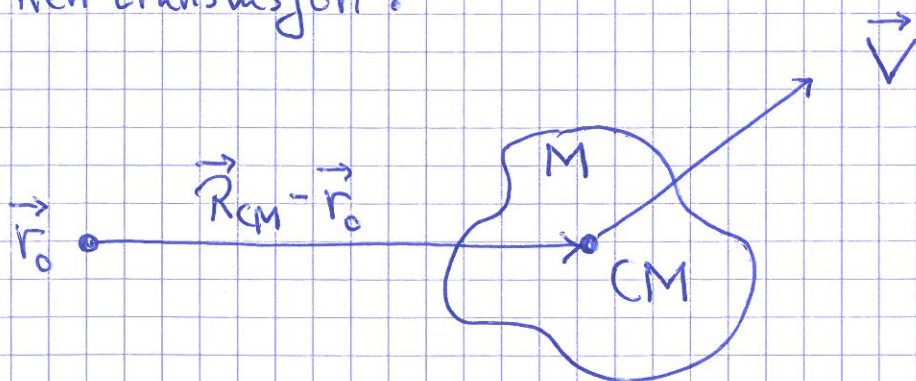
NB: Samme ref.punkt $\vec{r}_0$ i $\vec{\tau}$ og $\vec{L}$!

Bevaringslover, oppsummer

- ~~$\vec{F}_{\text{ytre}} = 0$~~ (isolert system) $\Rightarrow E_{\text{(total)}}, \vec{p}$ og $\vec{L}$ bevart
(ingen ytre krefter) $\leftarrow$
- Konservativt system $\Rightarrow$ mek. energi $E = K + U$ bevart
- $\sum \vec{F}_{\text{ytre}} = 0 \Rightarrow \vec{p}$ bevart
- $\sum \vec{\tau}_{\text{ytre}} = 0 \Rightarrow \vec{L}$ bevart

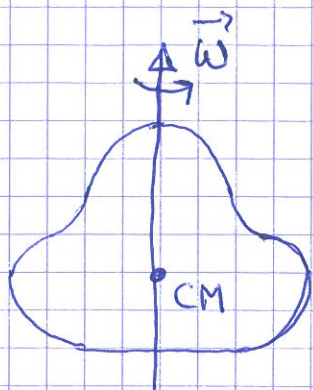
$\vec{L}$ for stivt legeme [YF 10.5 ; LL 6.6]

Ren translasjon:



$$\begin{aligned} \xRightarrow{\text{Frø def.}} \vec{L}_b &= M (\vec{R}_{CM} - \vec{r}_O) \times \vec{V} \\ &= \text{banedreieimpuls} \end{aligned}$$

Ren rotasjon; om akse gjennom CM:



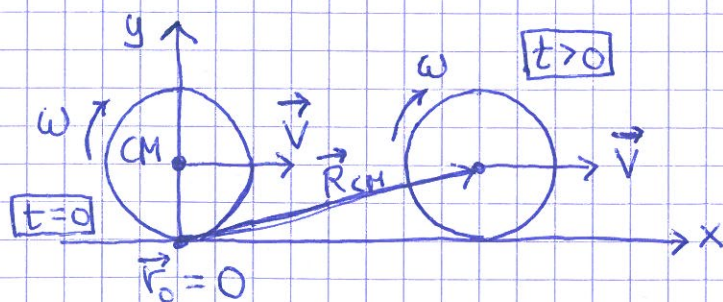
Med refleksjonssymmetri om rotasjonsaksen er

$\vec{L}_s = I_o \vec{\omega} = \text{indre dreieimpuls, spinn; uavhengig av } \vec{r}_o$

Total dreieimpuls for stivt legeme:

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

Eks: Snookerkule, masse M , radius R , $I_o = \frac{2}{5}MR^2$



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

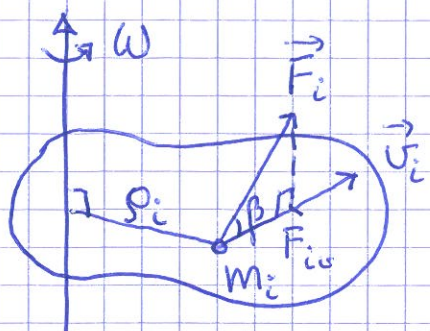
$$\vec{L} = ?$$

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{L} &= M \vec{R}_{CM} \times \vec{V} + I_o \vec{\omega} \\ &= \underline{\underline{-MRV \hat{z} - \frac{2}{5}MR^2 \omega \hat{z}}} \end{aligned}$$

Her ren rulling: $V = \omega R \Rightarrow \vec{L} = -\frac{7}{5}MR^2 \omega \hat{z}$

N2 for rotasjon om akse med fast orientering

(56)



$$\begin{aligned}\vec{F}_i \cdot \vec{v}_i &= F_i v_i \cos \beta \\ &= F_{i\omega} v_i\end{aligned}$$

Skal se at $\tau = I \dot{\omega}$ ved å regne ut to forskjellige uttrykk for effekten som tilføres det stive legemet.

$$\begin{aligned}P &= \sum_i \vec{F}_i \cdot \vec{v}_i \stackrel{N2}{=} \sum_i m_i \frac{d\vec{v}_i}{dt} \cdot \vec{v}_i \stackrel{5.21}{=} \frac{d}{dt} \sum_i \frac{1}{2} m_i v_i^2 \left(= \frac{dK}{dt} \right) \\ &= \frac{d}{dt} \left\{ \sum_i m_i r_i^2 \right\} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \omega^2 = I \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2\omega \cdot \frac{d\omega}{dt}\end{aligned}$$

$$P = \sum_i \vec{F}_i \cdot \vec{v}_i = \sum_i F_{i\omega} v_i = \left\{ \sum_i F_{i\omega} r_i \right\} \omega = \tau \omega$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\tau = I \dot{\omega}} \quad (\text{N2, rot. om akse med fast orientering})$$

der $\tau = \sum_i F_{i\omega} r_i$ = ytre dreiemoment på legemet,
(her referert til rotasjonsaksen, og ikke et ref. punkt $\vec{r}_0$)

$I = \sum_i m_i r_i^2$ = legemets treghetsmoment
mhp den ~~ved~~ fast orienterte rot. aksen