

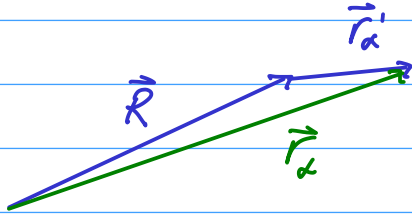
Fra før: $\dot{\vec{p}} = \vec{F}^{ext}$
 $\dot{\vec{L}} = \vec{\tau}^{ext}$

Rotasjon (T. kap 10)

- 1) Spinn $\vec{L} = \vec{L}$ (bevegelse av CM) + \vec{L} (bevegelse relativt til CM)
- 2) Kin-energi $\vec{T} = \vec{T}$ (") + \vec{T} (")

Bevis 2) Oppgave.

Bevis 1)



$$\vec{r}_\alpha = \vec{R} + \vec{r}'_\alpha, \quad \vec{R} = \frac{\sum m_\alpha \vec{r}_\alpha}{M}$$

$$\dot{\vec{r}}_\alpha = \dot{\vec{R}} + \dot{\vec{r}}'_\alpha$$

Spinn partikkel α : $\vec{L}_\alpha = \vec{r}_\alpha \times \vec{p}_\alpha = \vec{r}_\alpha \times m_\alpha \dot{\vec{r}}_\alpha$

Totalt:
$$\vec{L} = \sum_\alpha \vec{L}_\alpha = \sum_\alpha \vec{r}_\alpha \times m_\alpha \dot{\vec{r}}_\alpha$$

$$= \sum_\alpha \vec{R} \times m_\alpha \dot{\vec{R}} + \sum_\alpha \vec{R} \times m_\alpha \dot{\vec{r}}'_\alpha + \sum_\alpha \vec{r}'_\alpha \times m_\alpha \dot{\vec{R}} + \sum_\alpha \vec{r}'_\alpha \times m_\alpha \dot{\vec{r}}'_\alpha$$

$$= \vec{R} \times M \dot{\vec{R}} + \vec{R} \times \sum_\alpha m_\alpha \dot{\vec{r}}'_\alpha + \left(\sum_\alpha m_\alpha \vec{r}'_\alpha \right) \times \dot{\vec{R}} + \sum_\alpha \vec{r}'_\alpha \times m_\alpha \dot{\vec{r}}'_\alpha$$

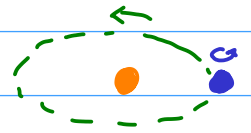
Har at $M \vec{R} = \sum_\alpha m_\alpha \vec{r}_\alpha = \sum_\alpha m_\alpha (\vec{R} + \vec{r}'_\alpha) = M \vec{R} + \underbrace{\sum_\alpha m_\alpha \vec{r}'_\alpha}_{=0}$

$$\vec{L} = \vec{R} \times M \dot{\vec{R}} + \sum_\alpha \vec{r}'_\alpha \times m_\alpha \dot{\vec{r}}'_\alpha \quad \square$$

F.eks. for en planet rundt sola: $\vec{L} = \vec{L}_{bane} + \vec{L}_{egen}$

Vi har $\dot{\vec{L}} = \vec{\tau}^{ext}$, så:

banespinn + egenspinn

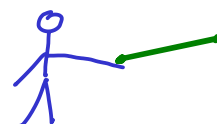


$$\dot{\vec{L}} = \sum_\alpha \vec{r}_\alpha \times \vec{F}_\alpha^{ext} = \sum_\alpha (\vec{r}'_\alpha + \vec{R}) \times \vec{F}_\alpha^{ext} = \sum_\alpha \vec{r}'_\alpha \times \vec{F}_\alpha^{ext} + \vec{R} \times \vec{F}^{ext} \quad (*)$$

Dessuten har vi: $\vec{L}_{bane} = \vec{R} \times \vec{P} \Rightarrow \dot{\vec{L}}_{bane} = \dot{\vec{R}} \times \vec{P} + \vec{R} \times \dot{\vec{P}} = \vec{R} \times \vec{F}^{ext} \quad (**)$

Subtraher (*) - (**): $\dot{\vec{L}}_{egen} = \sum_\alpha \vec{r}'_\alpha \times \vec{F}_\alpha^{ext} = \vec{\tau}^{ext} \text{ (om CM)}$

Nyttig resultat! F.eks.: Kast av pinne

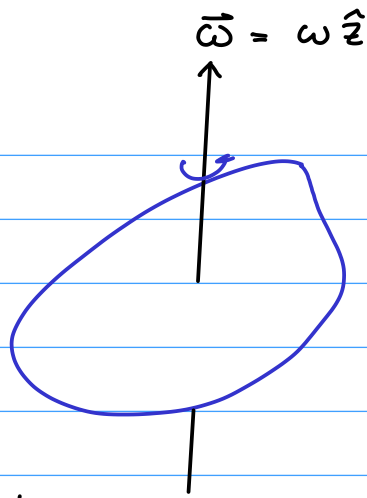


Rotasjon rundt en fast akse

$$\vec{\omega} = (0, 0, \omega), \quad \vec{r}_\alpha = (x_\alpha, y_\alpha, z_\alpha)$$

Partikkel α har hastighet

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{v}_\alpha &= \vec{\omega} \times \vec{r}_\alpha \\ &= \begin{vmatrix} \hat{x} & \hat{y} & \hat{z} \\ 0 & 0 & \omega \\ x_\alpha & y_\alpha & z_\alpha \end{vmatrix} = (-\omega y_\alpha, \omega x_\alpha, 0) \end{aligned}$$



og spinn

$$\vec{l}_\alpha = m_\alpha \vec{r}_\alpha \times \vec{v}_\alpha = m_\alpha \omega \begin{vmatrix} \hat{x} & \hat{y} & \hat{z} \\ x_\alpha & y_\alpha & z_\alpha \\ -y_\alpha & x_\alpha & 0 \end{vmatrix} = m_\alpha \omega (-z_\alpha x_\alpha, -z_\alpha y_\alpha, x_\alpha^2 + y_\alpha^2)$$

$$\text{Totalt: } \vec{L} = \sum_\alpha \vec{l}_\alpha$$

$$L_z = \sum_\alpha m_\alpha (x_\alpha^2 + y_\alpha^2) \omega = \sum_\alpha m_\alpha \rho_\alpha^2 \omega = \underline{I_{zz} \omega},$$

$$\text{der } I_{zz} = \sum_\alpha m_\alpha \rho_\alpha^2, \quad \rho_\alpha = \sqrt{x_\alpha^2 + y_\alpha^2}.$$

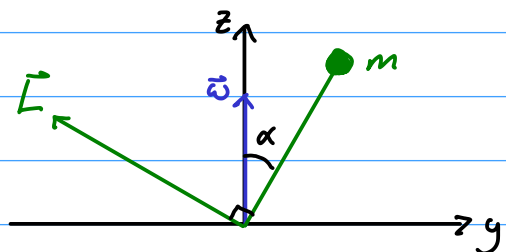
↑ treghetsmoment om z-aksen

$$\underline{T} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_\alpha m_\alpha (\rho_\alpha \omega)^2 = \frac{1}{2} \sum_\alpha m_\alpha \rho_\alpha^2 \omega^2 = \underline{\frac{1}{2} I_{zz} \omega^2}$$

$$L_x = -\sum_\alpha m_\alpha z_\alpha x_\alpha \omega, \quad L_y = -\sum_\alpha m_\alpha y_\alpha z_\alpha \omega$$

Dvs. \vec{L} og $\vec{\omega}$ er ikke nødvendigvis i samme retning!

Eks: Her har \vec{L} og $\vec{\omega}$ ulik retn.:
Dessuten er ikke I konst. her,
så et kraftmoment trengs
for å opprettholde rotasjonen.



Rotasjon rundt vilkårlig akse

$$\vec{L} = \sum_{\alpha} \vec{r}_{\alpha} \times m_{\alpha} \vec{v}_{\alpha}, \quad \text{der } \vec{v}_{\alpha} = \vec{\omega} \times \vec{r}_{\alpha}, \quad \vec{\omega} = (\omega_x, \omega_y, \omega_z)$$

$$\vec{r}_{\alpha} = (x_{\alpha}, y_{\alpha}, z_{\alpha})$$

$$\vec{L} = \sum_{\alpha} m_{\alpha} \vec{r}_{\alpha} \times (\vec{\omega} \times \vec{r}_{\alpha}), \quad \vec{r} \times (\vec{\omega} \times \vec{r}) = \dots = (y^2 + z^2)\omega_x - xy\omega_y - xz\omega_z,$$

$$-yx\omega_x + (z^2 + x^2)\omega_y - yz\omega_z,$$

$$-zx\omega_x - zy\omega_y + (x^2 + y^2)\omega_z$$

$$L_x = I_{xx}\omega_x + I_{xy}\omega_y + I_{xz}\omega_z$$

$$I_{xx} = \sum m_{\alpha} (y_{\alpha}^2 + z_{\alpha}^2)$$

$$I_{xy} = -\sum m_{\alpha} x_{\alpha} y_{\alpha}$$

$$I_{xz} = -\sum m_{\alpha} x_{\alpha} z_{\alpha}$$

$$I_{yx} = -\sum m_{\alpha} y_{\alpha} x_{\alpha}$$

⋮

$$L_y = I_{yx}\omega_x + I_{yy}\omega_y + I_{yz}\omega_z$$

$$L_z = I_{zx}\omega_x + I_{zy}\omega_y + I_{zz}\omega_z$$

$$\vec{L} = \mathbf{I} \vec{\omega}, \quad \text{der } \mathbf{I} = \begin{bmatrix} I_{xx} & I_{xy} & I_{xz} \\ I_{yx} & I_{yy} & I_{yz} \\ I_{zx} & I_{zy} & I_{zz} \end{bmatrix}, \quad \text{og } \mathbf{I} \text{ er symmetrisk!}$$

treghetsmoment-tensor

Parallellakse-teoremet (Steiners sats)

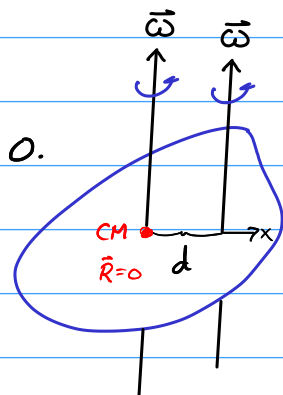
$$I_{cm} = \text{treghetsmom. tensor om CM} = \text{origo. } I \text{ om } x=d, y=z=0.$$

$$I_{zz} = \sum_{\alpha} m_{\alpha} [(x_{\alpha} + d)^2 + y_{\alpha}^2] = \sum_{\alpha} m_{\alpha} (x_{\alpha}^2 + y_{\alpha}^2) + 2d \sum_{\alpha} m_{\alpha} x_{\alpha} + d^2 \sum_{\alpha} m_{\alpha}$$

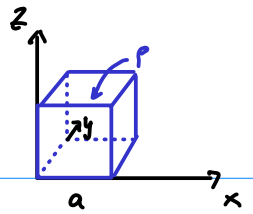
$$= I_{cm\,zz} + M d^2$$

$$I_{xz} = -\sum_{\alpha} m_{\alpha} (x_{\alpha} + d) z_{\alpha} = I_{cm\,xz} - d \sum_{\alpha} m_{\alpha} z_{\alpha}$$

$$0 = \vec{R} = \frac{\sum m_{\alpha} \vec{r}_{\alpha}}{M}$$



Eks: Tregghetsmoment-tensor for en kube om et hjørne



$$I_{zz} = \sum_x m_x (x_x^2 + y_x^2) \approx \int_{\square} (x^2 + y^2) \rho dV$$

\leftarrow volumintegral
 $dm =$ masse til et volumelement med volum $dV = dx dy dz$.

$$\int_0^a \int_0^a \int_0^a x^2 dx dy dz = \frac{1}{3} a^3 \cdot a \cdot a = \frac{a^5}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow I_{zz} = \frac{2}{3} \rho a^5 = \frac{2}{3} M a^2 = I_{xx} = I_{yy}$$

$$I_{xy} = - \int_0^a dx \int_0^a dy \int_0^a dz \rho xy = - \frac{1}{2} a^2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} a^2 \cdot a \rho = - \frac{1}{4} \rho a^5 = - \frac{1}{4} M a^2$$

$$I = \frac{M a^2}{12} \begin{bmatrix} 8 & -3 & -3 \\ -3 & 8 & -3 \\ -3 & -3 & 8 \end{bmatrix}$$

I symmetrisk, men ikke diagonal.

Vi har $\vec{L} = I \vec{\omega}$, dvs. f.eks.: $\vec{\omega} = \begin{bmatrix} \omega \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \vec{L} = \frac{M a^2 \omega}{12} \begin{bmatrix} 8 \\ -3 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix} \not\parallel \vec{\omega}$

$$\vec{\omega} = \frac{\omega}{\sqrt{3}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \vec{L} = \frac{M a^2}{6} \vec{\omega} \parallel \vec{\omega}$$

Dvs. kuben kan spinne stabilt av seg selv rundt hoveddiagonalen, men ikke rundt f.eks. x -aksen.

Tregghetsmoment om sentrum av kuben:

$$I_{zz} = \int_{-a/2}^{a/2} \int_{-a/2}^{a/2} \int_{-a/2}^{a/2} (x^2 + y^2) \rho dx dy dz = \frac{1}{6} M a^2 \quad \left(\text{fordi } \int_{-a/2}^{a/2} x^2 dx = \frac{1}{3} (a/2)^3 \cdot 2 = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{3} a^3 \right)$$

$$I_{xz} = I_{xy} = \dots = 0 \quad \text{fordi f.eks. } \int_{-a/2}^{a/2} x dx = 0.$$

$$I = \frac{1}{6} M a^2 \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Dvs. kuben kan spinne stabilt av seg selv rundt hvilken som helst akse som går gjennom sentrum av kuben.

Integralnotasjon i fysikk

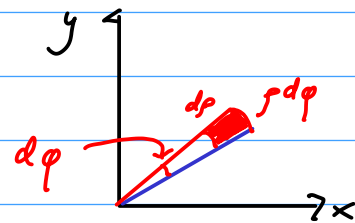
$$\int dx f(x) = \int f(x) dx, \quad \int dx f(x) \int dy g(x,y) = \iint f(x) g(x,y) dx dy$$

↑ vanlig i fysikk

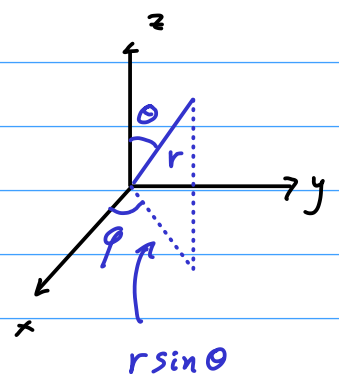
Volumintegraler

$$\int \rho dV = \int dx \int dy \int dz \rho(x,y,z), \quad dV = dx dy dz \text{ i kart. k.}$$

$$\int \rho dV = \int dz \int d\rho \int d\varphi \rho(r,\varphi,z), \quad dV = dz \rho d\rho d\varphi \text{ i syl. k.}$$



$$\int \rho dV = \int d\varphi \int d\theta \sin\theta \int dr r^2 \rho(r,\theta,\varphi), \quad dV = r^2 \sin\theta d\theta d\varphi dr \text{ i sfær. k.}$$



Hovedakser for treghetsmoment

Hovedakse: Retning for $\vec{\omega}$ slik at $\vec{L} \parallel \vec{\omega}$.

Finne hovedakser: $\vec{L} = \lambda \vec{\omega}$ (λ skalar)

$$\vec{I} \vec{\omega} = \lambda \vec{\omega}$$

Dvs.: Hovedaksene er langs egenvektorene til \vec{I} .

Fra matematikk: Symmetriske, reelle $n \times n$ -matriser har n ortogonale egenvektorer.

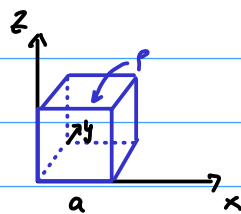
Dvs: Det fins alltid 3 ortogonale hovedakser! (Selv om legemet ikke har åpenbar symmetri.)

Finne hovedaksene: $(\vec{I} - \lambda \mathbb{1}) \vec{\omega} = 0$ (*)

$\det(\vec{I} - \lambda \mathbb{1}) = 0$, gir egenverdierne $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3$.

Substituer λ_i osv inn i (*) \Rightarrow egenvektorer $\vec{\omega}_1, \vec{\omega}_2, \vec{\omega}_3$.

Eks:
$$\vec{I} = \frac{Ma^2}{12} \begin{bmatrix} 8 & -3 & -3 \\ -3 & 8 & -3 \\ -3 & -3 & 8 \end{bmatrix}$$



Kan finne egenv. på vanlig måte. Evt. sjekke at $\vec{\omega} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ er en av egenvektorene: $\vec{I} \vec{\omega} = 2 \vec{\omega}$.

Dette visst vi fra før...

Diagonalisering:

$$\vec{I} = \vec{R} \vec{I}' \vec{R}^T = \vec{R} \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 & & 0 \\ & \lambda_2 & \\ 0 & & \lambda_3 \end{bmatrix} \vec{R}^T, \quad \vec{R}^T = \vec{R}^{-1} = \text{rotasjonsmatrise.}$$

Testspørsmål: Hva er treghetsmomentet for rotasjon om origo langs $\vec{\omega}_1$? $\vec{\omega}_2$? $\vec{\omega}_3$?

Treghetsmom. tensor når koordinataksene langs hovedaksene:
$$\vec{I}' = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 & & 0 \\ & \lambda_2 & \\ 0 & & \lambda_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

Precesjon

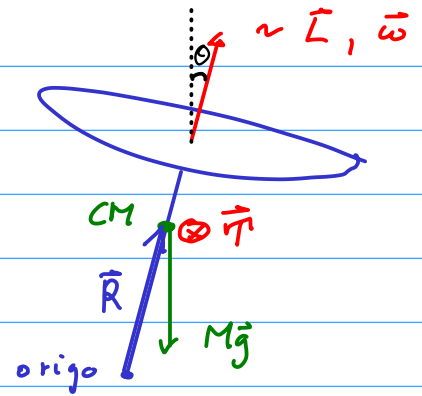
Eks: Snurrebass

$$\dot{\vec{L}} = \vec{\tau}, \quad |\vec{\tau}| = |\vec{R} \times M\vec{g}| = MRg \sin \theta$$

$$\frac{d\vec{L}}{dt} = \vec{\tau}$$

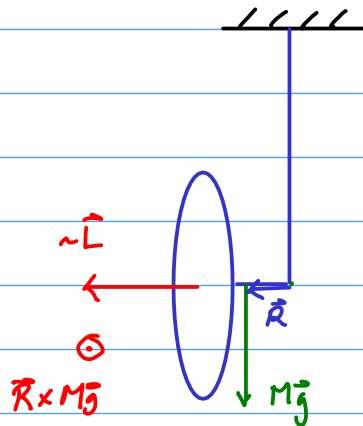
$$\vec{L}(t+dt) = \vec{L}(t) + \vec{\tau} dt$$

\Rightarrow precesjon.



Eks: Hjul:

$$\frac{d\vec{L}}{dt} = \vec{\tau}, \quad \tau = MRg$$



Eulerlikningene

i lab-systemet: $\left(\frac{d\vec{L}}{dt}\right)_{lab} = \vec{\tau}$

Fra før har vi $\left(\frac{d\vec{L}}{dt}\right)_{lab} = \left(\frac{d\vec{L}}{dt}\right)_{legeme} + \vec{\omega} \times \vec{L}$

$$= \dot{\vec{L}} + \vec{\omega} \times \vec{L} \quad \left[\cdot \text{ betyr } \left(\frac{d}{dt}\right)_{legeme} \right]$$

$$\boxed{\dot{\vec{L}} + \vec{\omega} \times \vec{L} = \vec{\tau}}$$

Eulerlikningene,
sett fra legemet!

Spes. tilfelle: $\vec{\omega} \parallel \vec{L}$: $\dot{\vec{L}} = \vec{\tau}$

Spesialtilfelle: $\vec{\tau} = 0$: $\dot{\vec{L}} = -\vec{\omega} \times \vec{L}$

Fritt, spinnende legeme

Eulerlikningene: $\dot{\vec{L}} = -\vec{\omega} \times \vec{L}$ sett fra ref. systemet til legemet.

Har også $\vec{L} = I\vec{\omega}$, $I = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 & & 0 \\ & \lambda_2 & \\ 0 & & \lambda_3 \end{bmatrix}$ når xyz er langs hovedaksene.

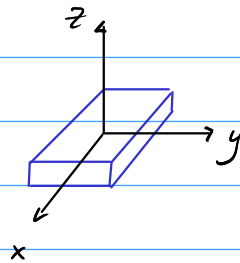
$$\vec{\omega} \times \vec{L} = \begin{vmatrix} \hat{x} & \hat{y} & \hat{z} \\ \omega_1 & \omega_2 & \omega_3 \\ L_1 & L_2 & L_3 \end{vmatrix} = (\omega_2 L_3 - \omega_3 L_2, \omega_3 L_1 - \omega_1 L_3, \omega_1 L_2 - \omega_2 L_1)$$
$$= (\omega_2 \omega_3 \lambda_3 - \omega_2 \omega_3 \lambda_2, \omega_1 \omega_3 \lambda_1 - \omega_1 \omega_3 \lambda_3, \omega_1 \omega_2 \lambda_2 - \omega_1 \omega_2 \lambda_1)$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda_1 \dot{\omega}_1 = (\lambda_2 - \lambda_3) \omega_2 \omega_3 \quad (1)$$

$$\lambda_2 \dot{\omega}_2 = (\lambda_3 - \lambda_1) \omega_1 \omega_3 \quad (2)$$

$$\lambda_3 \dot{\omega}_3 = (\lambda_1 - \lambda_2) \omega_1 \omega_2 \quad (3)$$

Anta $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3$ forskjellige.



Ved $t=0$ anta at $\omega_1 \neq 0$, $\omega_2 = \omega_3 = 0$. Gir $\vec{\omega}$ uavh. av t .

Ved $t=0$ anta at $\omega_1 \neq 0$, $\omega_2 \neq 0$. Gir $\vec{\omega}$ avh. av t .

Altså (bare) hvis rotasjonen er langs en hovedakse, vil den være tidsuavh.

Er rotasjon om en hovedakse stabil?

Anta \sim rotasjon om z -aksen, dvs $\omega_3 \neq 0$ mens ω_1 og ω_2 er små.

(3) $\Rightarrow \omega_3 \sim$ konst

(1) og (2) gir $\ddot{\omega}_1 = -\frac{(\lambda_3 - \lambda_2)\omega_3^2(\lambda_3 - \lambda_1)}{\lambda_1 \lambda_2} \omega_1$

Hvis $\begin{cases} \lambda_3 > \lambda_2 \\ \lambda_3 > \lambda_1 \end{cases}$ eller $\begin{cases} \lambda_3 < \lambda_2 \\ \lambda_3 < \lambda_1 \end{cases}$ blir det stabilt. Ellers ustabilt.

Så stabilt for rotasjon om hovedaksene med størst og minst treghetsmom., om x - og z -aksen på figuren. Ustabilt om y -aksen.