Wiederholung: Rotation im Vgl. zur Translation

Translation

 $\langle \rightarrow \rangle$

Rotation (um feste Achte)

Länge X
Geschwindigheit V
Masse M

 $|mpuls|\vec{p} = m \cdot \vec{v}$

Kraft $\vec{F} = \frac{d\vec{p}}{dt}$

 $E_{kin} = \frac{1}{2} m v^2$

Winkel φ Winkel gerdus. $\overline{\omega}$ Träjheitsmoment $\overline{I} = \int \gamma_1^2 dm$

Drehimpuls $\vec{L} = \vec{I} \cdot \vec{\omega}$

Drehmonieut $\vec{D} = \vec{r} \times \vec{F} = \frac{d\vec{L}}{dt}$

 $E_{rot} = \frac{1}{2} I \omega^2$

$$\vec{a} \times \vec{b} \times \vec{c} = \vec{b} \cdot (\vec{a} \cdot \vec{c}) - \vec{c} (\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b})$$

Jekt allgemeinere situation: Rotation um freie Achsen

Drehimpuls $\vec{L} = \{\vec{r}, \times \vec{p}_i = \{\vec{r}, \times \Delta m, \vec{v}_i\}$ $\vec{v}_i = \vec{\omega} \times \vec{r}_i$

$$\vec{L} = \int dm \left[\vec{\omega} (\vec{r}\vec{r}) - \vec{r} (\vec{r}\vec{\omega}) \right]$$

$$L_{x} = \int dm \left[\omega_{x} \left(x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2} \right) - x \left(x \cdot \omega_{x} + y \omega_{y} + z \omega_{z} \right) \right]$$

$$= \omega_{x} \cdot \int dm \left(\tau^{2} - x^{2} \right) - \omega_{y} \int dm x y - \omega_{z} \int dm x z$$

$$I_{xx}$$

$$I_{xy}$$

$$I_{xy}$$

$$I_{xy}$$

gant analog für Ly, Lz

r= x1+x2+x3 allyenein und elejantes mit Xi

$$T_{ij} = \int dV g \left(\delta_{ij} r^2 - x_i x_j \right)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix}
L_{x} \\
L_{y}
\end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix}
I_{xx} & I_{xy} & I_{xz} \\
I_{yx} & I_{yy} & I_{yz} \\
I_{zx} & I_{zy} & I_{zz}
\end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix}
\omega_{x} \\
\omega_{y}
\end{pmatrix}$$

$$\vec{L} = \hat{I} \cdot \vec{\omega}$$

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Träjheitstensor

Wichty: I und wo im Allgemeinen nicht parallel

Man kann ein Koordinatensystem finden (3 sperielle Achsen)
(Hauptachsentransformation)
,, a,b,c

(La) =
$$\begin{pmatrix} I_a & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & I_b & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & I_c \end{pmatrix}$$
 (Wa) Houpt trajheitsachten (Symmetrieachten)

Diagonalform

Beobachtung: Drehungen um Hauptträgheibadesen mit Imax, Imin sind stabil

$$\frac{d\vec{L}}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt} \left(\vec{L} \cdot \vec{\omega} \right) = \vec{L} \cdot \vec{\omega} = \vec{D}$$

1. Fall
$$\vec{D} \parallel \vec{\omega} \rightarrow \vec{\omega} \parallel \vec{\omega}$$

Anderwy son
$$\vec{L}$$

$$\vec{\varphi}_{\vec{N}} = \vec{\omega}, \vec{L}$$

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Nur der Betrag (m) andert tich

Drehung wind schweller/langsamer

[w] ist konstant, Richtung öndert tich

-> Kreis bewegung

Prätenion

L= Iw

Frequent der Prötenion dL = L dy $D = \frac{dL}{dt} = L \cdot \frac{dy}{dt} = L \cdot \omega_p$

$$\omega_{\rho} = \frac{D}{L} = \frac{D}{I \cdot \omega}$$

Kreisel (Rotation un freie Achse)

Bewegungsgleichungen im System der Haupthrägheibachsen Konvention $I_a < \overline{I}_b < \overline{I}_c$ $i \in \{a,b,c\}$

$$\vec{L} = \hat{\vec{I}} \vec{\omega}$$

$$\downarrow L_b \\ L_c = \begin{pmatrix} I_a & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & I_b & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & I_c \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \omega_a \\ \omega_b \\ \omega_c \end{pmatrix}$$

 $\vec{D} = \frac{d\vec{l}}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt} (L_i \vec{e}_i) = \dot{L}_i \vec{e}_i + L_i \dot{\vec{e}}_i = \dot{L}_i \vec{e}_i + L_i \dot{\omega} \times \vec{e}_i$ $(\vec{\omega} \times \vec{l})_i$

$$D_{a} = I_{a}\dot{\omega}_{a} + (I_{c}-I_{b})\omega_{c}\omega_{b}$$

$$D_{b} = I_{b}\dot{\omega}_{b} + (I_{a}-I_{c})\omega_{a}\omega_{c}$$

$$D_{c} = I_{c}\dot{\omega}_{c} + (I_{b}-I_{a})\omega_{b}\omega_{a}$$

Euleische bleichungen

Beispiel:

nicht ausgewuchteter Rotator

(Hier Hantel)

$$\vec{L} = \hat{\vec{I}} \cdot \vec{\omega}$$
 Gesucht ist \vec{D}

$$\hat{I} = \begin{pmatrix} I_{\times} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & I_{\times} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\hat{T} = \begin{pmatrix} T_{x} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & T_{y} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \qquad T_{x} = T_{y} = 2\left(\frac{a}{2}\right)^{2} m = \frac{1}{2}ma^{2}$$

$$T = \frac{ma^2}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 100\\ 010\\ 000 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\omega = \begin{pmatrix} \sin \alpha \\ 0 \\ \cos \alpha \end{pmatrix} \cdot \omega$$

$$\vec{L} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \qquad \vec{\omega} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \vec{\omega}$$

$$\vec{L} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \vec{\omega} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \vec{\omega} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \vec{\omega} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \vec{\omega} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \vec{\omega} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \vec{\omega} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \vec{\omega} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \vec{\omega} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \vec{\omega} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \vec{\omega} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \vec{\omega} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \vec{\omega} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \vec{\omega} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \vec{\omega} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \vec{\omega} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \vec{\omega} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \vec{\omega} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \vec{\omega} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \vec{\omega} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \vec{\omega} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \vec{\omega} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \vec{\omega} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \vec{\omega} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \vec{\omega} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \vec{\omega} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \vec{\omega} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \vec{\omega} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \vec{\omega} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \vec{\omega} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \vec{\omega} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \vec{\omega} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \vec{\omega} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \vec{\omega} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \vec{\omega} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \vec{\omega} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \vec{\omega} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \vec{\omega} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \vec{\omega} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \vec{\omega} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \vec{\omega} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \vec{\omega} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \vec{\omega} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \vec{\omega} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \vec{\omega} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \vec{\omega} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 &$$

$$\vec{D} = \vec{\omega} \times \vec{L} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ ma^2 \omega^2 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha \end{pmatrix} = \frac{ma^2}{2} \omega^2 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha \vec{e}_{\gamma}$$

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muss Z.B. von Lajern aufjenommen werden

Beispiel 2: Kräftefreier, symmetrischer Kreisel

Symmetrisch $I_a = I_b \neq I_c$ $I_a = I_b = I$

Kräftefrei D=0 Euleische bleichmigen

 $\Omega = \frac{I - I}{\tau} \omega_{c}$

 $\dot{\omega}_{c} = \delta \frac{I_{b} - I_{c}}{\dot{I}_{a}} \omega_{c} \omega_{b} = \Omega \omega_{b}$

 $\dot{\omega}_b = \frac{I_c - I_a}{I_L} \omega_a \omega_c = -\Omega \omega_a$

 $\dot{\omega}_b = -\Omega^2 \omega_b \quad \Rightarrow \quad \omega_b(t) = \omega_L \sin \Omega t$

 $\omega_a(t) = \omega_I \cos \Omega t$

 $\omega_a^2 + \omega_h^2 = \omega_l^2$

W kreist um Achse C (Nutation)

=> Nutation