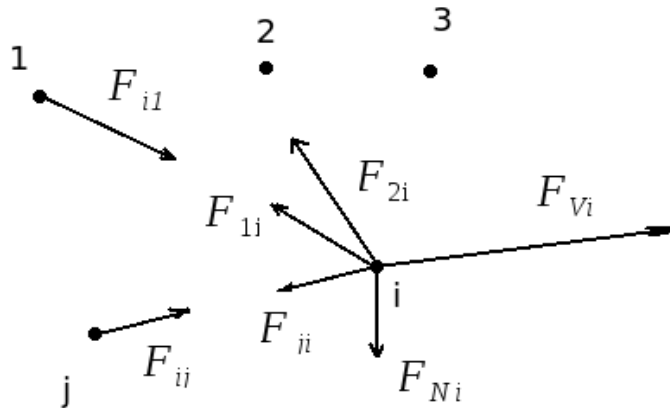


SUSTAV MATERIJALNIH TOČKA



$$m_1 \vec{a}_1 = \vec{F}_{V1} + \vec{F}_{21} + \vec{F}_{31} + \dots + \vec{F}_{N1}$$

$$m_2 \vec{a}_2 = \vec{F}_{V2} + \vec{F}_{12} + \vec{F}_{32} + \dots + \vec{F}_{N2}$$

$$m_n \vec{a}_n = \vec{F}_{Vn} + \vec{F}_{1n} + \vec{F}_{2n} + \dots + \vec{F}_{(n-1)n}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n m_i \vec{a}_i = \sum_{i=1}^n \vec{F}_{Vi} + \vec{F}_{12} + \vec{F}_{21} + \dots + \vec{F}_{(N-1)N} + \vec{F}_{nN-1} = 0 \quad \text{sile se ponište}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^N m_i \vec{a}_i = \sum_{i=1}^N \vec{F}_{Vi} = \vec{F}_v$$

$$\sum_{ij=1}^N \vec{F}_{ij} = 0 \quad (i \neq j)$$

$$\boxed{\vec{F}_v = M \vec{a}}$$

CENTAR MASE

- želimo definirati fiktivnu točku u prostoru u kojoj će biti sadržana masa M koja se ponaša kao točka
- treba odrediti di se ta točka nalazi (centar mase)

$$r_{CM} = ?$$

$$1. \quad m_1 \quad (x_1, y_1, z_1)$$

$$2. \quad m_2 \quad (x_2, y_2, z_2)$$

$$3. \quad \dots$$

$$x_{CM} = \frac{m_1 x_1 + m_2 x_2 + \dots + m_n x_n}{M}$$

$$M = \sum_{i=1}^N m_i$$

$$x_{cm} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N m_i x_i}{M}$$

$$y_{cm} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N m_i y_i}{M}$$

$$z_{cm} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N m_i z_i}{M}$$

- točki sustava pridružimo neku točku koja ovisi o broju čestica i masi svake čestice

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

- uzmemo da imamo N čestica u homogenom polju $\vec{g} = konst.$

$$U = \sum_{i=1}^N m_i z_i g = g \sum_{i=1}^N m_i z_i = M z_{CM} g \quad - \text{gravitacijska potencijalna energija}$$

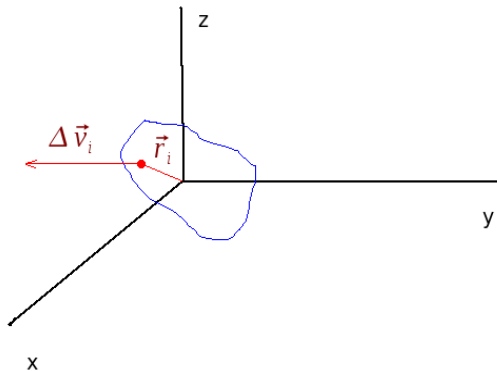
- ako skoči u zrak neko tijelo isto je kao da centar mase skoči
- kruto tijelo (ne da se deformirati, udaljenost između čestica je konstantan)

GUSTOĆA

$$\text{GUSTOĆA} = \rho(\vec{r})$$

$$M = \int_V (\rho) dV$$

$$dm = \rho dV$$



-podijelimo volumen na N dijelova, svaki dio ima volumen ΔV_i i masu $\Delta m_i = \rho \Delta V_i$

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

$$\vec{r}_{CM} = \frac{1}{M} \lim_{\Delta t_i \rightarrow 0} \sum_{i=1}^N \vec{r}_i \Delta m_i = \frac{1}{M} \lim_{\Delta t_i \rightarrow 0} \sum_{i=1}^N \vec{r}_i \rho_i \Delta V_i = \int_V \vec{r} \rho dV$$

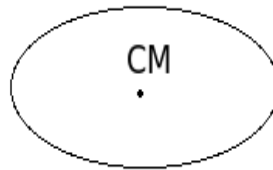
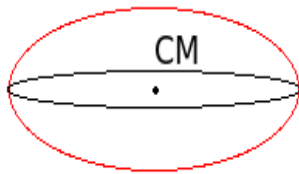
$$\vec{r}_{CM} = \frac{1}{M} \int_V \vec{r} \rho dV$$

$$x_{CM} = \frac{1}{M} \int_V x \rho dV$$

$$\rho = \text{konst}$$

$$x_{CM} = \frac{1}{\rho V} \rho \int_V x dV$$

$$x_{CM} = \frac{\int_V x dV}{V}$$



- ako je masa simetrično raspoređena oko točke onda je ta točka centar mase
- ako je oko pravca onda je točka negdje na pravcu
- ako imamo homogeni štap onda je na sredini štapa centar

GIBANJE CENTRA MASE

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

$$M \vec{r}_{CM} = \sum_{i=1}^N m_i \vec{r}_i \quad - \text{deriviramo po vremenu}$$

$$M \frac{d\vec{r}_{CM}}{dt} = M \vec{v}_{CM} = \vec{p}_{CM} = \sum_{i=1}^N m_i \vec{v}_i$$

$$\vec{v}_{CM} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N m_i \vec{v}_i}{M} \quad \vec{p}_{CM} = \sum_{i=1}^N m_i \vec{v}_i$$

$$M \frac{d\vec{v}_{CM}}{dt} = M \vec{a}_{CM} = \sum_{i=1}^N m_i \vec{a}_i = \vec{F}_v$$

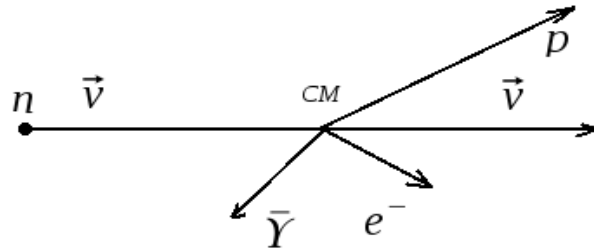
$$M \vec{a}_{CM} = \vec{F}_v \quad - \text{svodi se na rješavanje jednačbe gibanja za centar mase}$$

Centar mase sustava giba se kao da je u njemu koncentrirana ukupna masa sustava i kao da sve vanjske sile djeluju u toj točki

$$\vec{F}_V = 0$$

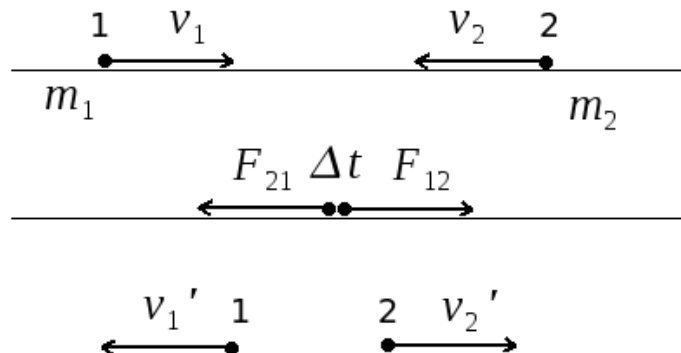
$$\vec{v}_{CM} = \text{konsts}$$

- ako je rezultanta svih vanjskih sila = 0 centar mase ili miruje ili se giba konstantnom brzinom po pravcu



ZAKON OČUVANJA KOLIČINE GIBANJA

- gledamo izolirani sustav čestica



$$\vec{F}_V = 0$$

- čestica 1 dobije impuls sile

$$\vec{I}_1 = \vec{F}_{21} \Delta t \quad \vec{I}_1 = \Delta \vec{p}_1 = \vec{p}_1' - \vec{p}_1$$

$$\vec{I}_2 = \vec{F}_{12} \Delta t \quad \vec{I}_2 = \Delta \vec{p}_2 = \vec{p}_2' - \vec{p}_2$$

$$\vec{I}_1 = \vec{F}_{21} \Delta t = -\vec{F}_{12} \Delta t = -\vec{I}_2$$

$$\vec{I}_1 = \Delta \vec{p}_1 = -\vec{I}_2 = -\Delta \vec{p}_2$$

$$\Delta \vec{p}_1 = -\Delta \vec{p}_2$$

$$m_1 \vec{v}_1' - m_1 \vec{v}_1 = -(m_2 \vec{v}_2' - m_2 \vec{v}_2)$$

$$m_1 \vec{v}_1 + m_2 \vec{v}_2 = m_1 \vec{v}_1' + m_2 \vec{v}_2'$$

- ako uzmemo N čestica

$$\vec{F}_v = \sum_{i=1}^N m_i \vec{a}_i = \frac{d}{dt} \sum m_i \vec{v}_i = \frac{d}{dt} \sum \vec{p}_i = 1 \quad \sum_{i=1}^N \vec{p}_i = \text{konst}$$

- ukupna količina gibanja zatvorenog sustava konstantna je bez obzira na to kakvi se procesi i međudjelovanja događaju u sustavu.

SUDARI

- centralni sudari (vektori brzina prije i poslije sudara nalaze se na istom pravcu)
- elastični (pretpostavlja se da je sačuvana i kinetička energija)
- ne elastični (sraz, čestice se spoje, kinetička energija nije očuvana)

$$m_1 \vec{v}_1 + m_2 \vec{v}_2 = m_1 \vec{v}_1' + m_2 \vec{v}_2' \quad (*)$$

$$\frac{m_1 v_1^2}{2} + \frac{m_2 v_2^2}{2} = \frac{m_1 v_1'^2}{2} + \frac{m_2 v_2'^2}{2} \quad (**)$$

$$(xx) \quad m_1 (v_1^2 - v_1'^2) = m_2 (v_2^2 - v_2'^2)$$

$$v_1^2 \cdot v_1'^2 = (\vec{v}_1 - \vec{v}_1') \cdot (\vec{v}_1 + \vec{v}_1')$$

$$m_1 (\vec{v}_1 - \vec{v}_1') \cdot (\vec{v}_1 + \vec{v}_1') = m_2 (\vec{v}_2 - \vec{v}_2') \cdot (\vec{v}_2 + \vec{v}_2')$$

$$(x) \quad m_1 (\vec{v}_1 - \vec{v}_1') = m_2 (\vec{v}_2 - \vec{v}_2')$$

$$m_1 (\vec{v}_1 - \vec{v}_1') \cdot (\vec{v}_1 + \vec{v}_1') = m_1 (\vec{v}_1 - \vec{v}_1') \cdot (\vec{v}_2 + \vec{v}_2')$$

$$(\vec{v}_1 - \vec{v}_1') \cdot (\vec{v}_1 + \vec{v}_1' - \vec{v}_2 - \vec{v}_2') = 0$$

ili je $\vec{v}_1 - \vec{v}_1' = 0$ - znači da sudara nije ni bilo pa nije dobro

$$\vec{v}_1 + \vec{v}_1' - \vec{v}_2 - \vec{v}_2' = 0$$

$$\vec{v}_1 - \vec{v}_2 = -(\vec{v}_1' - \vec{v}_2') \quad (***)$$

- relativna brzina primicanja kuglica prije sudara jednaka je po iznosu a suprotna po smjeru relativnoj brzini odmicanja kuglica poslije sudara
- relativne brzine promijenile su samo smjer a ne iznos
- ako je $\vec{v}_1 = \vec{v}_2$ tada nema sudara

(x) + (***) sa dvije jednadžbe i 2 nepoznanice izračunati brzine koje čestice imaju poslije sudara

$$\vec{v}_1' = \frac{(m_1 - m_2)\vec{v}_1 + 2m_2\vec{v}_2}{m_1}, m_2$$

provjera

$$1. \quad m_1 = m_2 = m$$

$$\vec{v}_2 = 0 \quad \vec{v}_1 //$$

$$\vec{v}_1' = 0 \quad \vec{v}_2' = \frac{2m\vec{v}_1}{2m} = \vec{v}_1$$

$$2. \quad m_1 \ll m_2$$

$$\frac{m_1}{m_2} \ll 1 \quad \vec{v}_1 \vec{v}_2 = 0$$

$$\vec{v}_1' = \frac{(\frac{m_1}{m_2} - 1)\vec{v}_1}{1 + \frac{m_1}{m_2}} = \vec{v}_1 \quad \vec{v}_2' = \frac{2\frac{m_1}{m_2}\vec{v}_1}{\frac{m_1}{m_2} + 1} = 0$$

$$3. \quad m_1 \gg m_2 \quad \vec{v}_2 = 0 \quad \vec{v}_1$$

$$\vec{v}_1' = \frac{(1 - \frac{m_2}{m_1})\vec{v}_1}{1 + \frac{m_2}{m_1}} = \vec{v}_1 \quad \vec{v}_2' = \frac{2\vec{v}_1}{1 + \frac{m_2}{m_1}} = 2\vec{v}_1$$

SAVRŠENO NEELASTIČAN SRAZ

– naći brzinu tijela koje nastaje sljepljivanjem dva početna tijela

$$m_1 \quad m_2 \quad \vec{v}_1 \quad \vec{v}_2$$

$$\text{konačno: } (m_1 + m_2) \quad \vec{v} = ?$$

$$m_1 \vec{v}_1 + m_2 \vec{v}_2 = (m_1 + m_2) \vec{v}$$

$$\vec{v}' = \frac{m_1 \vec{v}_1 + m_2 \vec{v}_2}{m_1 + m_2}$$

$$q = E_{KK} - E_{KP}$$

$$q = \frac{1}{2}(m_1 + m_2)\vec{v}^2 - \left(\frac{1}{2}m_1\vec{v}_1^2 + \frac{1}{2}m_2\vec{v}_2^2\right) = \frac{1}{2}(m_1 + m_2) \cdot \left(\frac{m_1\vec{v}_1 + m_2\vec{v}_2}{m_1 + m_2}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{1}{2}m_1\vec{v}_1^2 + \frac{1}{2}m_2\vec{v}_2^2\right)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{1}{2} (m_1 + m_2) \cdot \left(\frac{m_1^2 \vec{v}_1^2 + 2 m_1 \vec{v}_1 m_2 \vec{v}_2 + m_2^2 \vec{v}_2^2}{(m_1 + m_2)^2} \right) - \left(\frac{1}{2} m_1 \vec{v}_1^2 + \frac{1}{2} m_2 \vec{v}_2^2 \right) \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{m_1^2 \vec{v}_1^2 + 2 m_1 \vec{v}_1 m_2 \vec{v}_2 + m_2^2 \vec{v}_2^2 - m_1^2 \vec{v}_1^2 - m_1 m_2 \vec{v}_2^2 - m_1 m_2 \vec{v}_1^2 - m_2^2 \vec{v}_2^2}{m_1 + m_2} \right] \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{2 m_1 \vec{v}_1 m_2 \vec{v}_2 - m_1 m_2 \vec{v}_2^2 - m_1 m_2 \vec{v}_1^2}{m_1 + m_2} \right] = \frac{1}{2} - (m_1 + m_2) (\vec{v}_2^2 - 2 \vec{v}_1 \vec{v}_2 + \vec{v}_1^2) \\
&= \frac{-m_1 m_2}{2 m_1 + m_2} (\vec{v}_1 - \vec{v}_2)^2
\end{aligned}$$

SUDARI IZ CENTRA MASE

$$m_1 \quad \vec{v}_1 \quad m_2 \quad \vec{v}_2$$

- prilikom sudara brzina centra mase se ne mijenja

$$\vec{v}_{CM} = \frac{m_1 \vec{v}_1 + m_2 \vec{v}_2}{m_1 + m_2}$$

$$\vec{v}_1 = \vec{v}_1 + \vec{v}_{CM}$$

$$\vec{v}_2 = \vec{v}_2 + \vec{v}_{CM}$$

$$\vec{v}_1 = \vec{v}_1 - \vec{v}_{CM}$$

$$\vec{v}_2 = \vec{v}_2 - \vec{v}_{CM}$$

- ukupna količina gibanja u sustavu centru mase je jednaka 0

$$m_1 \vec{v}_1 + m_2 \vec{v}_2 = m_1 \vec{v}_1 - m_1 \vec{v}_{CM} + m_2 \vec{v}_2 - m_2 \vec{v}_{CM} = m_1 \vec{v}_1 + m_2 \vec{v}_2 - (m_1 + m_2) \vec{v}_{CM} = m_1 \vec{v}_1 + m_2 \vec{v}_2 - m_1 \vec{v}_2 - m_2 \vec{v}_1 = 0$$

- izraziti kinetičku energiju čestica u laboratorijskom sustavu preko sustava centra mase

$$E_k = \frac{1}{2} m_1 v_1^2 + \frac{1}{2} m_2 v_2^2 = \text{?} \quad (\text{iskoristimo svojstvo i ukupnu količinu gibanja u sustavu centre mase})$$

$$\text{?} \frac{1}{2} (m_1 + m_2) v_{CM}^2 + \frac{1}{2} m_1 v_1^2 m_2 v_2^2$$

- razložiti na kinetičku energiju centra mase i kinetička energija čestica u odnosu na centar mase

- sad v_1 prikažemo sa relacijom za brzinu centra mase $v_1 = v_2$ i uvrstimo za E_k i dobijemo

$$E_k = \frac{1}{2} (m_1 + m_2) v_{CM}^2 + \frac{1}{2} \frac{m_1 m_2}{m_1 + m_2} (\vec{v}_1 - \vec{v}_2)^2$$

- ako je sudar ne elastičan onda je drugi dio maksimalna količina energije koja se može promijeniti (dvije čestice mogu izgubiti) i to je jednako relaciji za Q