

Veletom är en riktad sträcka

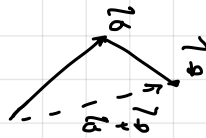
En bas är en uppsättning av linjärt oberoende vektorer

• antal vektorer anger dimensionen på rummet

• Ex: $\hat{x}, \hat{y}, \hat{z}$ en bas för \mathbb{R}^3 .

U ett vektorrum

• Addition: $\vec{a} + \vec{b}$



• Multiplikation $m \in \mathbb{R}$: $\lambda \vec{a}$

"Extra": Skalarprodukt, $\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} \in \mathbb{R}$

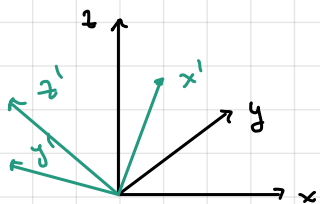
$$\left. \begin{aligned} \vec{a} &= a_1 \hat{x} + a_2 \hat{y} + a_3 \hat{z} \\ \vec{b} &= b_1 \hat{x} + b_2 \hat{y} + b_3 \hat{z} \end{aligned} \right\} \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = a_1 b_1 + a_2 b_2 + a_3 b_3 = |\vec{a}| |\vec{b}| \cos \theta$$

} där $|\vec{a}|^2 = \vec{a} \cdot \vec{a}$

! en bas: $\left\{ \begin{aligned} \hat{x} \cdot \hat{x} &= 1 \\ \hat{x} \cdot \hat{y} &= 0 \end{aligned} \right\}$

→ ortogonal bas

Basbyte, $\hat{x}, \hat{y}, \hat{z} \rightarrow \hat{x}', \hat{y}', \hat{z}'$



relaterade genom en rotation

$$\text{Låt } \vec{u} = u_1 \hat{x} + u_2 \hat{y} + u_3 \hat{z} = u'_1 \hat{x}' + u'_2 \hat{y}' + u'_3 \hat{z}'$$

Vi har $\begin{pmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \\ u_3 \end{pmatrix} = P \begin{pmatrix} u'_1 \\ u'_2 \\ u'_3 \end{pmatrix}$ där P är en rotationsmatris.

P ska vara ortogonal \therefore bevarar skalarprodukter

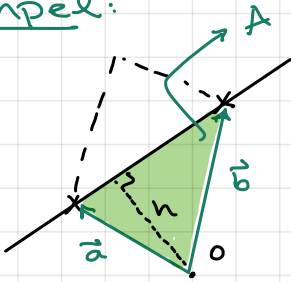
$$\vec{a}' = P\vec{a} \quad \vec{b}' = P\vec{b}$$

$$\vec{a}' \cdot \vec{b}' = \vec{a}'^T \vec{b}' = \vec{a}^T \underbrace{P^T P}_{I} \vec{b} = \vec{a}^T \vec{b} = \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}$$

↑
dus $P^T P = I$, alltså ortogonal

- En ortogonalmatris för en stel kropp ger orienteringen
- Diagonalisering av matriser - stel kropp = kopplade svängningar

Exempel:



L går genom \vec{a}, \vec{b}
 Vad är dess avstånd till origo?

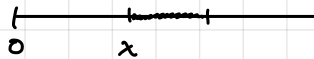
$L: \vec{a} + t(\vec{b} - \vec{a})$ som parametrisering av linjen

- $\|\vec{r}\|^2 \leq$ minimera wgp t .

alt. $A = \frac{1}{2} |\vec{a} \times \vec{b}| = \frac{1}{2} h |\vec{b} - \vec{a}| \therefore h = \frac{|\vec{a} \times \vec{b}|}{|\vec{b} - \vec{a}|}$

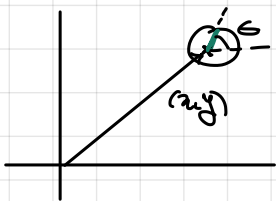
- Vilka (och hur många) är frihetsgraderna för en stel kropp.

1 dimension:



Har en frihetsgrad (translationsfrihetsgrad)

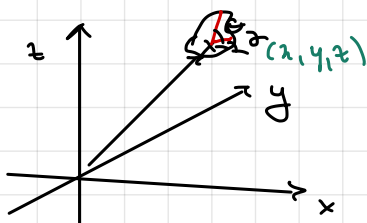
2 dimensioner:



Den har 3 frihetsgrader
 2 translation / 1 rotation

dim	tr.	rot	tot
1	1	0	1
2	2	1	3
3	3	3	6

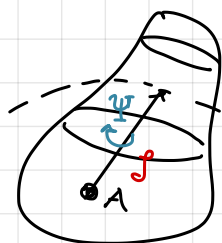
3 dimensioner



Den har 6 frihetsgrader

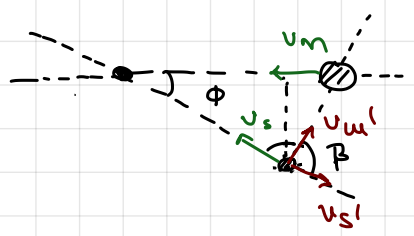
3 translation / 3 rotation

$\theta, \varphi +$ rotation kring egen axel



$S^2 - (\theta, \varphi)$
 $|\varphi| = \text{konst.}$
 ty stel kropp

1)



Vi vet att $\tan \beta = \frac{|v_m' \times v_s'|}{|v_s' \cdot v_m'|}$

där $v_s' = -v_s$ & $v_m' = -(v_m) - (-v_s) = v_s - v_m$

$\Rightarrow \tan \beta = \frac{|(v_s - v_m) \times v_s|}{|v_s \cdot (v_s - v_m)|} = \frac{|v_m \times v_s|}{|v_s^2 - v_s \cdot v_m|} =$

$= \frac{|v_m| |v_s| \sin \phi}{|v_s^2 - |v_s||v_m| \cos \phi|}$

2)

Planets ekvation:

$n_1 x + n_2 y + n_3 z = 0$

där $\vec{n} = \begin{pmatrix} n_1 \\ n_2 \\ n_3 \end{pmatrix}$.

$\Leftrightarrow \vec{n} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = 0$.

Låt $\vec{x} = \vec{a} + \lambda \vec{v}$ vara param. av linjestycket.

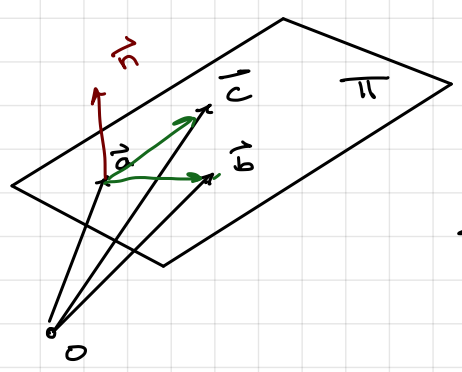
$\vec{x} \perp \vec{n}$ ger att $\vec{n} \cdot (\vec{a} + \lambda \vec{v}) = 0$.

$\Leftrightarrow \vec{n} \cdot \vec{a} + \lambda \vec{n} \cdot \vec{v} = 0$

$\Rightarrow \lambda = - \frac{\vec{n} \cdot \vec{a}}{\vec{n} \cdot \vec{v}}$

$\therefore \vec{x} = \vec{a} - \frac{\vec{n} \cdot \vec{a}}{\vec{n} \cdot \vec{v}} \vec{v}$

3)

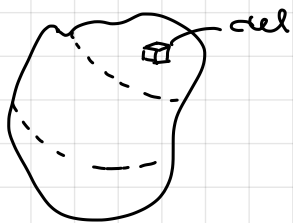


$\vec{n} = (\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}) \times (\vec{b} \cdot \vec{a})$.

$\vec{n} \cdot \vec{n} = \begin{vmatrix} n_x & n_y & n_z \\ n_x & n_y & n_z \end{vmatrix} = 0$

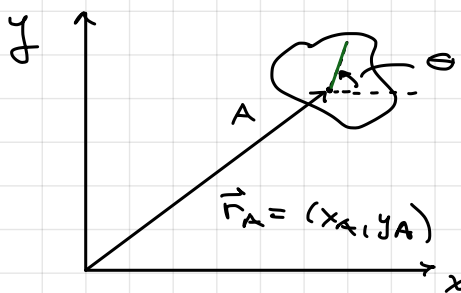
$\therefore \vec{n} = \frac{|\vec{n}|}{|\vec{n}|} \vec{n}$

Stelkroppskinematik



stel kropp

2 dimensioner

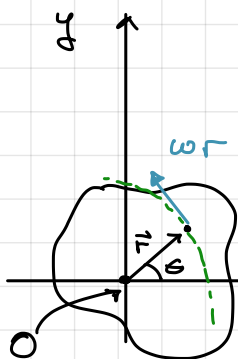


Detta gäller även 3d-situationer

- saker som roterar runt en axel $\perp \hat{x}, \hat{y}$.

Bestäm hastighet, acc. för en godtycklig pkt på kroppen.

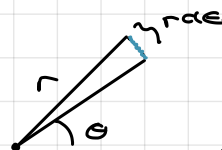
- 1) Fixera rotation kring en pkt O.



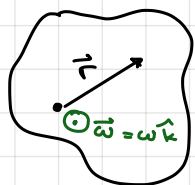
$|\vec{r}| = r$ förändras ej.

$$\theta = \theta(t), \quad \dot{\theta} = \omega$$

$$v = |\vec{v}| = \omega r$$



$$v = \frac{r d\theta}{dt} \rightarrow r\omega$$



ω ut ur tavlan då $\omega > 0$

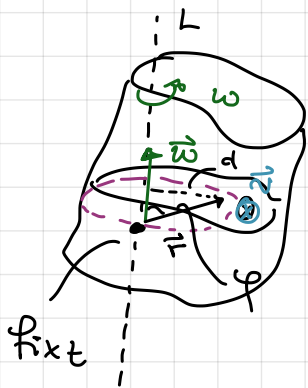
ω in i tavlan då $\omega < 0$

rotationsvektor

$$\vec{v} = \vec{\omega} \times \vec{r} \quad \text{där} \quad v = \omega r \sin \theta = \omega r$$

$\theta = 90^\circ$

Detta stämmer även i 3d.



Momentant: rotation runt L.

$$\underline{\underline{\vec{v} = \vec{\omega} \times \vec{r}}}$$

$$v = \omega d = \omega r \sin \varphi$$

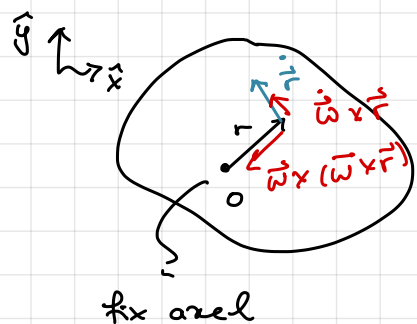
Om $\varphi = 0 \therefore v = 0$. OK! ligger på axeln.

Är detta det mest allmänna?

Vi har 3 rotationsfrihetsgrader

$\vec{\omega}$ räcker ty 3 komponenter. Ja, det är det.

$$\vec{v} = \vec{\omega}_1 \times \vec{r} + \vec{\omega}_2 \times \vec{r} = \underbrace{(\vec{\omega}_1 + \vec{\omega}_2)}_{\vec{\omega}} \times \vec{r}, \text{ rotationsvektor } \vec{\omega}_1 + \vec{\omega}_2.$$



$$\dot{\vec{r}} = \vec{\omega} \times \vec{r}$$

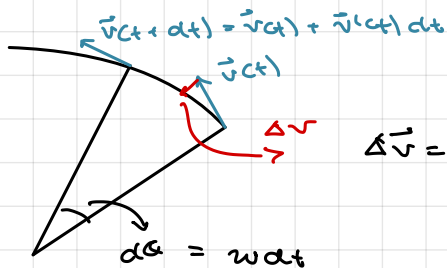
$$\vec{a} = \ddot{\vec{r}} = \dot{\vec{\omega}} \times \vec{r} + \vec{\omega} \times \dot{\vec{r}} =$$

$$= \dot{\vec{\omega}} \times \vec{r} + \vec{\omega} \times (\vec{\omega} \times \vec{r}) = \underbrace{\dot{\vec{\omega}} \times \vec{r}}_{\text{tang. acc.}} + \underbrace{\vec{\omega} \times (\vec{\omega} \times \vec{r})}_{\text{centr. acc.}} = \vec{a} \times \vec{r} - \omega^2 \vec{r}$$

tang. acc.

Plan rotation, $\vec{\omega} = \omega \hat{z}$

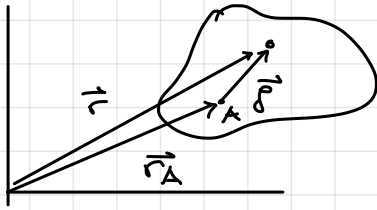
$$\dot{\vec{\omega}} = \dot{\omega} \hat{z} = \alpha \hat{z}$$



$$\Delta \vec{v} = \vec{v}'(t) dt$$

$$d\varphi = \omega dt$$

Ingen fix axel

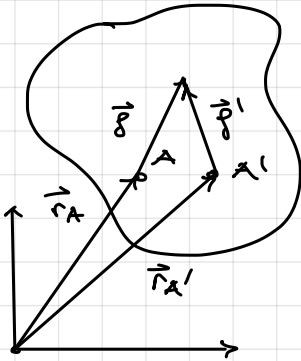


$$\vec{r} = \vec{r}_A + \vec{p}$$

Translation av a \subseteq rotation runt a.

$$\vec{v} = \vec{v}_A + \vec{\omega} \times \vec{p}$$

$$\vec{a} = \vec{a}_A + \vec{a} \times \vec{p} + \vec{\omega} \times (\vec{\omega} \times \vec{p})$$



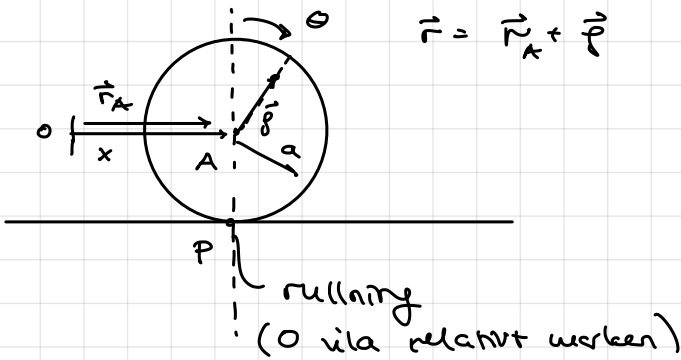
$$\vec{r} = \vec{r}_A + \vec{p} = \vec{r}_{A'} + \vec{p}'$$

$$\vec{r} \dot{=} \dot{\vec{r}}_A + \underline{\underline{\vec{\omega} \times \vec{p}}} = \dot{\vec{r}}_{A'} + \underline{\underline{\vec{\omega} \times \vec{p}'}}$$

Samme

välj A s.o. } den är fix eller
masscentrum

Exempel Hjul som rullar



$$\vec{r} = \vec{r}_A + \vec{p}$$

2 translation
1 rotation

\uparrow
 $\dot{x}_A = 0$ Kvar x, θ , men
relateras ur
rullningen.

\Rightarrow 1 frihetsgrad

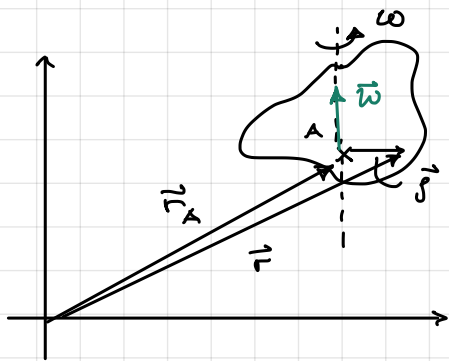
$$\vec{v}_P = \dot{x} \hat{x} - \omega \hat{z} \times (-a \hat{y}) =$$

$$= \dot{x} \hat{x} - \omega a \hat{x} = \vec{0}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \dot{x} = a \dot{\theta} \text{ i P}$$

Att. (momentant)

välj P som pkt (den står stilla!)
kring rotation.



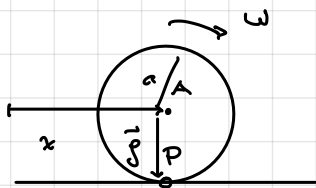
$$\vec{r}_P = \vec{r}_A + \vec{r}_P$$

$$\vec{v}_P = \vec{v}_A + \vec{\omega} \times \vec{r}_P$$

$$\vec{a}_P = \vec{a}_A + \underbrace{\ddot{\alpha} \times \vec{r}_P}_{a_t} + \underbrace{\vec{\omega} \times (\vec{\omega} \times \vec{r}_P)}_{a_c}$$

Antal rotationsfrihetsgrader: (2)

Exempel: Rullande hjul



$$z = z(t)$$

$$\vec{v}_A(t) = \dot{z}(t) \hat{x}$$

Vad är acc för kontaktpunkten m. underlaget

$$\vec{r}_P = \vec{r}_A + \vec{r}_P$$

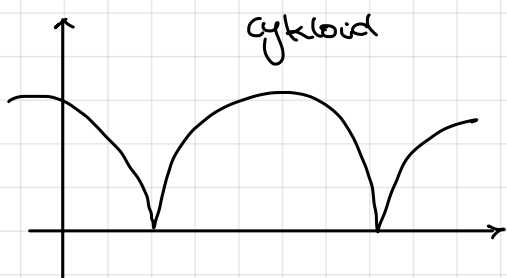
$$\vec{v}_P = \vec{v}_A + \vec{\omega} \times \vec{r}_P = 0 \Rightarrow \omega = \frac{\dot{z}}{a} \text{ där } \omega \odot$$

↑
rullning

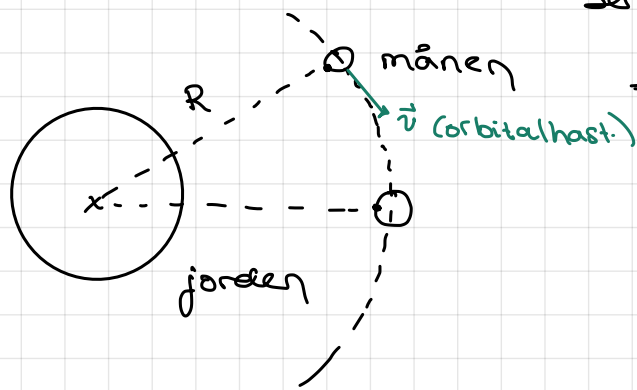
$$\vec{a}_P = \vec{a}_A + \ddot{\alpha} \times \vec{r}_P + \vec{\omega} \times (\vec{\omega} \times \vec{r}_P)$$

$$= \underbrace{\ddot{z} \hat{x} - \frac{\dot{z}^2}{a} \cdot a \hat{x}}_{=0} + \omega^2 a \hat{y} = \omega^2 a \hat{y} \quad (\text{dvs enbart centripetalacc}).$$

$$= \frac{\dot{z}^2}{a} \hat{y}$$



Ex: Månen.



Ser alltid samma sida av månen

\Rightarrow Dess rotationshast. kring dess egen axel = rotationsh. runt jorden som axel. $(= \frac{v}{R})$

1) Transl. för månens mittpkt : v
+ rotation kring mittpkt $(\frac{v}{R} \hat{\otimes})$

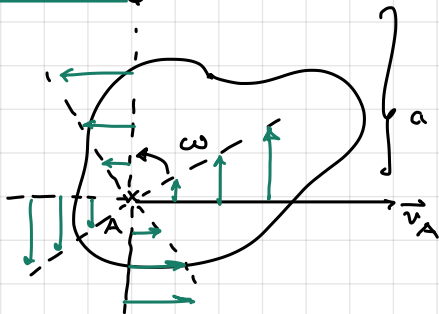
2) Transl. för jordens mittpkt : 0 .

Bara rotation kring jordens mittpkt. $(\frac{v}{R} \hat{\otimes})$

Rotationsvektor ändras inte efter val av ref.-pkt.

• Finns det alltid någon pkt "på kroppen" som är i vila (momentant). (så fall kan vi momentan beskriva rörelsen som ren rotation kring den punkten.

$\omega a = |\vec{v}_A|$ ← rot-centrum.



$$\vec{v} = \vec{v}_A + \vec{\omega} \times \vec{r}$$

Gå vinkelrät mot hastighet, hitta axel.

a s.a. $\omega a = |\vec{v}_A|$ s.a. den punkten är

Plan rörelse i vila. Tag detta som rot-centrum.

Nu blir $v_A = \omega a$.

Detta rotationscentrum är momentan. (OBS!)

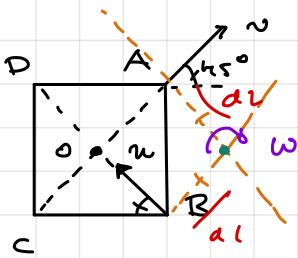
Svar: Ja, men om $\omega = 0$ är det rotation runt en punkt oändligt långt borta.

3 dimensioner, om \vec{v}_A har komponent i rotationsaxel, kan vi aldrig enkelt se det som rotation (momentant).

Men man kan alltid hitta en punkt vars hastighet \parallel med rotationsaxeln.

ty $\vec{\omega} \times \vec{r}$ har ingen del \parallel med axeln.

Exempel



Bestäm u .

\vec{v} : 2 frihetsgrader

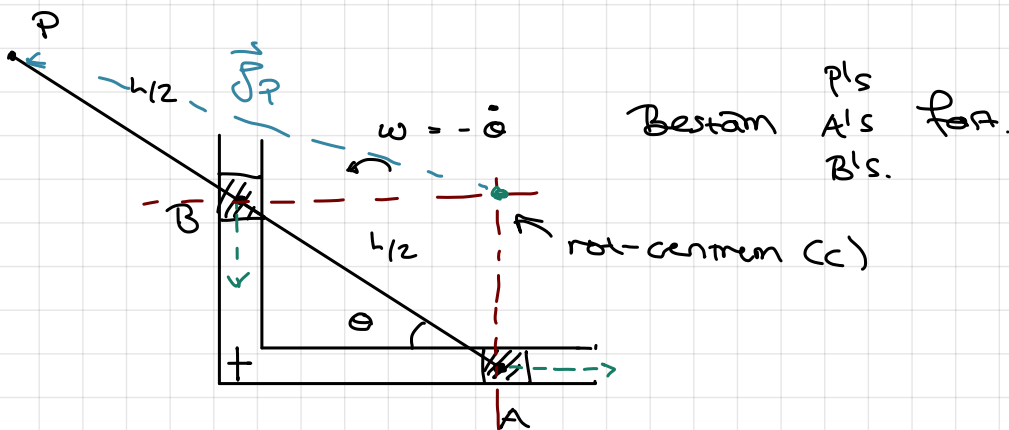
\vec{u} : 1 riktning

3 frihetsgrader. Okej

alt 1 $\vec{v} = \vec{v}_0 + \vec{\omega} \times \vec{r}$ } testa själv
 Sätt in \vec{r}_A, \vec{r}_B & bestäm $\vec{v}_0, \vec{\omega}$.

alt 2 tag ett rotationscentrum. (vi vill ta bort translaktionen momentant)
 $\Rightarrow u=v$. Måste ligga på skärningen $\perp \omega \rightarrow$ konst.
 Men $d_1 = d_2$, alltså måste $u=v$.

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$$1) x_A = \frac{L}{2} \cos \theta \quad \therefore \vec{v}_A = -\frac{L}{2} \sin \theta \cdot \dot{\theta} \hat{x} = \frac{L\omega}{2} \sin \theta \hat{x}$$

$$y_B = \frac{L}{2} \sin \theta \quad \therefore \vec{v}_B = \frac{L}{2} \cos \theta \cdot \dot{\theta} \hat{y} = \frac{L\omega}{2} \cos \theta \hat{y}$$

$$\vec{v}_B = \frac{\vec{v}_A + \vec{v}_P}{2} \Rightarrow \vec{v}_P = 2\vec{v}_B - \vec{v}_A = -L\omega \cos \theta \hat{y} - \frac{L\omega}{2} \sin \theta \hat{x}$$

Vi har $\sin(\theta \mp t) = \sin(\theta)\cos(t) \mp \sin(t)\cos(\theta)$

$$= \sin\theta \cdot \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{h}{b}\right)^2} \mp \omega t \cdot \frac{h}{b}$$

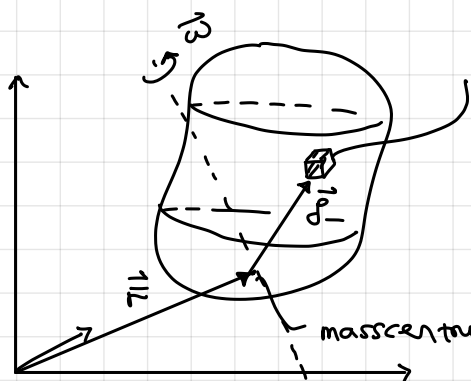
$$\Rightarrow \ddot{x} = \frac{\sqrt{2} (L+x) \tan\theta \cdot \ddot{c} \cdot \sqrt{1 - \omega t \cdot \frac{h}{b}} \mp \omega t \cdot \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{h}{b}\right)^2}}{b \left(\sin\theta \cdot \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{h}{b}\right)^2} \mp \omega t \cdot \frac{h}{b} \right)}$$

Dim: $\left[\frac{m \cdot m/s}{m} = m/s \right]. OK!$

Rimlighet, om $\ddot{c} \uparrow$, $\ddot{x} \uparrow$. OK!

om $x \uparrow$, $\ddot{x} \uparrow$. OK!

Stelkroppsdynamik



Infinitesimal volym dV (massa $dm = \rho dV$)

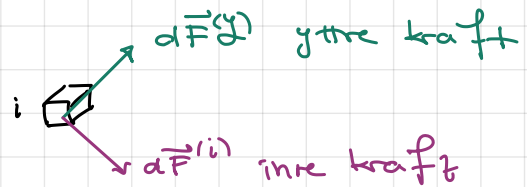
6 ekvationer:

- 1 per frihetsgrad

masscentrum (G)

$$(\vec{r} = \vec{F} + \vec{p})$$

$$\int_V d\vec{F}^{(i)} = 0$$



Varje del: $dm \vec{a} = d\vec{F}$

$$dm \vec{a} = d\vec{F}^{(e)} + d\vec{F}^{(i)}$$

Lägg ihop: $\int_K dm \vec{a} = \int_K d\vec{F}^{(e)} = \vec{F}$

Tyngdpkt: $\vec{r} = \frac{1}{m} \int \vec{r} dm = \frac{1}{m} \int (\vec{r} + \vec{p}) dm =$

$$= \frac{1}{m} \int dm + \frac{1}{m} \int \vec{p} dm =$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{m} \int \vec{p} dm = 0 \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{beräkna m-c. i ett koordinats.} \\ \text{m. m-c. i origo} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\begin{cases} \vec{L} = \vec{L} + \vec{L} \\ \dot{\vec{L}} = \dot{\vec{L}} + \vec{\omega} \times \vec{p} \\ \ddot{\vec{L}} = \ddot{\vec{L}} + \vec{\alpha} \times \vec{p} + \vec{\omega} \times (\vec{\omega} \times \vec{p}) \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{F} = \int dm \vec{a} = \int dm (\ddot{\vec{r}} + \cancel{\vec{\alpha} \times \vec{p}} + \cancel{\vec{\omega} \times (\vec{\omega} \times \vec{p})}) = m \ddot{\vec{r}}$$

Masscentrum beter sig som en partikel (3 ekv.)

RMM m.a.p. G.

för en partikel

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{L}_G &= \int dm \vec{p} \times \vec{v} = \\ &= \int dm \vec{p} \times (\cancel{\dot{\vec{r}}} + \vec{\omega} \times \vec{p}) = \\ &= \int dm \vec{p} \times \underbrace{(\vec{\omega} \times \vec{p})}_{\vec{p}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{RRM: } \vec{r} \times \vec{p}$$

\Downarrow

$$d\vec{L} = \vec{r} \times dm \vec{v}$$

Uridande moment m.a.p. G

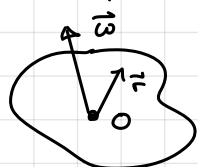
$$\begin{aligned} \vec{M} &= \int \vec{p} \times d\vec{F} = \int dm \vec{p} \times \ddot{\vec{r}} = \int dm \vec{p} \times (\cancel{\dot{\vec{r}}} + \ddot{\vec{p}}) = \\ &= \int dm \vec{p} \times \ddot{\vec{p}} = \\ &= \int dm \frac{d}{dt} (\vec{p} \times \dot{\vec{p}}) = \frac{d}{dt} \int dm \vec{p} \times (\dot{\vec{p}}) = \frac{d}{dt} \int dm \vec{p} \times (\vec{\omega} \times \vec{p}) = \\ &= \frac{d}{dt} (\vec{L}_G) \quad (3 \text{ ekv. till}) \end{aligned}$$

Dvs: $\vec{M} = \dot{\vec{L}}_G$ styr rotationen. (inre moment kancelleras)

$$\vec{F} = m \vec{a}_G = \dot{\vec{p}} \quad (\text{translation})$$

$\vec{p} = m \vec{v}$, analogt med detta, hur uttrycks \vec{L} i termer av $\vec{\omega}$

ofta fix pkt (3 frihetsgrader kvar)
(rotation runt o)



$$\dot{\vec{L}}_0 = \vec{M}_0$$

Plan rörelse

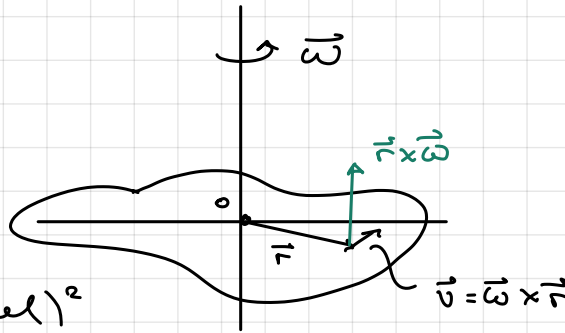
$$\vec{L}_0 = \int dm \vec{r} \times r \vec{\omega} \times \vec{r} =$$

$$= \int dm r^2 \omega \hat{z} =$$

$$= \omega \int dm r^2 \hat{z}$$

(avst. till axel)²

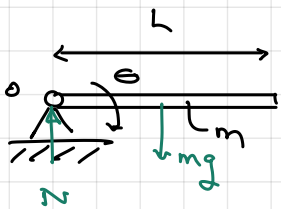
I_0 (tröghetsmoment)



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

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \vec{L}_0 = I_0 \vec{\omega} \text{ (bara för plan rörelse)} \\ I_0 \vec{\alpha} = \vec{M}_0 \end{array} \right.$$

Exempel:



Bestäm Mc:s acc. omedelbart efter pinnen släppts.

Den rotation runt 0.

Centrifetalacc = 0.

$$I_0 \ddot{\theta} = M_0 = \frac{L}{2} mg = \frac{L}{2} mg$$

$$I_0 = \frac{m}{L} \int_0^L x^2 dx = \frac{mL^2}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow \ddot{\theta} = \frac{\frac{L}{2} mg}{\frac{mL^2}{3}} = \frac{3g}{2L}$$

vi vet att $\vec{a} = \ddot{\theta} \frac{L}{2} = \frac{3g}{4}$

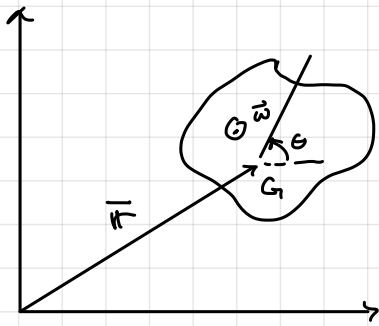
$$\sum \vec{F} = m \vec{a}$$

$$I_0 = \int x^2 dm$$

$$\frac{d\vec{L}_0}{dt} = \sum \vec{M}_0$$

$$\vec{L}_0 = \vec{I}_0 \vec{\omega}$$

Plan stelkropps rörelse



Välj masscentrum för translation

$$\left. \begin{aligned} m \ddot{\mathbf{r}} &= \mathbf{F} \\ \vec{h}_G &= \vec{M}_G \end{aligned} \right\} \text{allmänt}$$

Plan rörelse:

$$L_G = I_G \dot{\theta}$$

↳ tröghetsmoment utop axel

dar $I_G = \int dm \rho^2$ (ρ - avst. från axeln)

$$I_G \ddot{\theta} = M_G$$

Plan rotation



1 dim translation

θ

x

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

$$v = \dot{x}$$

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

$$a = \dot{v} = \ddot{x}$$

Moment

Kraft

Tröghetsmoment

Massa

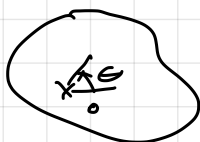
$$M = I \alpha$$

$$F = m a$$

$$T = \frac{1}{2} I \omega^2$$

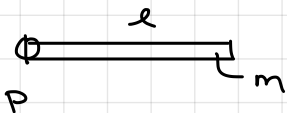
$$T = \frac{1}{2} m v^2$$

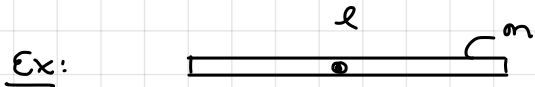
Om det finns en fix pkt



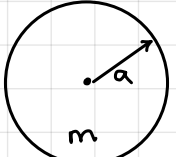
$$\vec{h}_0 = \vec{r}_0 \times \vec{p}_0$$

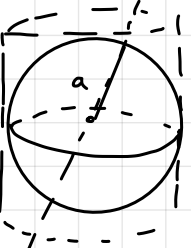
För att bestämma t.ex. $\ddot{\theta}$ behövs ofta beräkning av I_p .

Ex:  $I_p = \frac{m l^2}{3}$

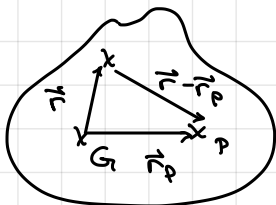


$$I = \int_{-l/2}^{l/2} dm x^2 = \frac{m}{l} \int_{-l/2}^{l/2} x^2 dx = \frac{m}{3l} \left(2 \cdot \frac{l^3}{8} \right) = \frac{m l^2}{12}$$

Ex:  cirkelstiva $\frac{1}{2} m a^2$

 klot $\frac{2}{5} m a^2$

"Steiners sats / parallellaxelteorem"



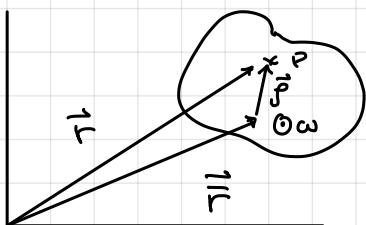
$$I_G = \int dm r^2$$

$$I_p = \int dm |\vec{r} - \vec{r}_p|^2 =$$

$$= \int dm (r^2 - 2\vec{r} \cdot \vec{r}_p + r_p^2) =$$

$$= \int dm r^2 - \underbrace{\vec{r}_p \cdot \int 2dm \vec{r}}_{=0 \text{ ty massc.}} + \int dm r_p^2 = I_G + m r_p^2$$

Kinetisk energi



$$\vec{v}_p = \vec{v}_G + \vec{\omega} \times \vec{r}_p$$

$$dT = \frac{1}{2} dm v_p^2$$

$$T = \frac{1}{2} \int dm v_p^2 =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int dm (v_G^2 + 2\vec{v}_G \cdot (\vec{\omega} \times \vec{r}_p) + |\vec{\omega} \times \vec{r}_p|^2) =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int dm v_G^2 + \int dm \vec{v}_G \cdot (\vec{\omega} \times \vec{r}_p) + \frac{1}{2} \int dm (\omega \tilde{r}_p)^2$$

plan rörelse

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int dm v_G^2 + \frac{1}{2} \int dm \omega^2 \rho^2 = \frac{1}{2} m v_G^2 + \frac{1}{2} \omega^2 \int dm \rho^2 =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} m v_G^2 + \frac{1}{2} I_G \omega^2$$

Dvs: $\left[T = \frac{1}{2} m v_G^2 + \frac{1}{2} I_G \omega^2 \right]$

Arbete $dT = \underbrace{m \vec{v} \cdot d\vec{v}}_{\vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r}} + \underbrace{I_G \omega d\omega}_{M_G d\theta}$

$$= \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} + M_G d\theta$$

$$\Rightarrow T = \int \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} + \int M_G d\theta$$

$$m \vec{v} \cdot d\vec{v} = m \vec{a} \cdot d\vec{r} = \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r}$$

$$m \vec{v} \cdot \frac{d\vec{v}}{dt} = m \vec{a} \cdot \frac{d\vec{r}}{dt}$$

$$m \vec{v} \cdot \vec{a} = m \vec{a} \cdot \vec{v}$$

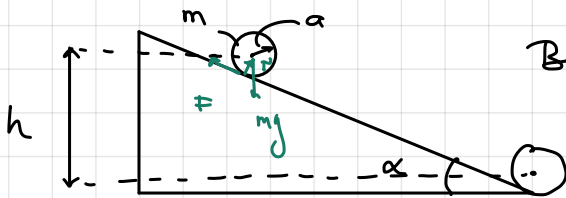
$$\omega d\omega = \alpha d\theta$$

Exempel

→ utan glidn.

klot rullar nerför ett lutande plan från höj.

Bestäm farten då kloten varit vid höj. h.



$N \perp mg$ verkar i vcc \Rightarrow ingen hävarm

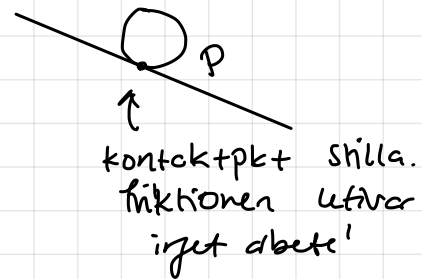
linjeelt: mgh

ener: $\frac{1}{2} m v^2 + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{2}{5} m a^2 \right) \cdot \omega^2$

Men $\omega = \frac{v}{a}$ ty utan glidn.

$$\rightarrow mgh = \frac{1}{2} m v^2 + \frac{1}{5} m v^2 = \frac{7}{10} m v^2$$

$$\Rightarrow v = \sqrt{\frac{10}{7} gh}$$

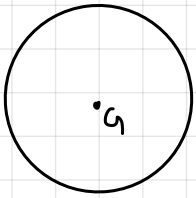


Alt: Tag P, momentant i vila. \therefore translationshastighet är 0. Ren rotation.

$$\frac{1}{2} I_P \omega^2 = mgh \quad \text{Stivers sats}$$

$$I_P = I_G + m a^2 = \frac{2}{5} m a^2 + m a^2 = \frac{7}{5} m a^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{7}{10} m \frac{v^2}{a^2} \cdot a^2 = mgh \Rightarrow v = \sqrt{\frac{10}{7} gh}$$



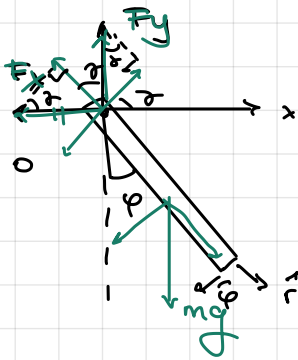
$$I_G = \frac{2}{5} ma^2$$

Vi vet att $I_G = \int_K dm r^2 =$

$$= \int_0^\pi \int_\pi^{2\pi} \int_0^a \frac{m}{\frac{4\pi a^2}{3}} \cdot r^2 \sin\theta \, dr \, d\theta \, d\varphi (r \sin\theta)^2 =$$

$$= \frac{2}{5} ma^2$$

6.20



Vi vet att

$$\begin{aligned} & (-F_x \sin\gamma - F_y \cos\gamma + m_y \cos\varphi) \hat{r} \\ & + (F_x \cos\gamma - F_y \sin\gamma + m_y \sin\varphi) \hat{\varphi} = \\ & = m(\ddot{r} - r\dot{\varphi}^2) \hat{r} + (r\ddot{\varphi} + 2\dot{r}\dot{\varphi}) \hat{\varphi} \end{aligned}$$

Men $\ddot{r} = \dot{r} = 0$ ty stel kropp.

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} F_x \sin\gamma + F_y \cos\gamma - m_y \cos\varphi = m \frac{l}{2} \ddot{\varphi}^2 & (1) \\ F_x \cos\gamma - F_y \sin\gamma + m_y \sin\varphi = m \frac{l}{2} \ddot{\varphi} & (2) \end{cases}$$

Notera dessutom att $\sum M_0 = \frac{dL_0}{dt}$ (RMM)

där $M_0 = -m_y \sin\varphi \cdot \frac{l}{2}$

$$\therefore \frac{dL}{dt} = I \ddot{\varphi} = \frac{m l^2}{3} \ddot{\varphi} \Rightarrow \ddot{\varphi} = \frac{-3g}{2l} \sin\varphi \quad (A)$$

Dessutom: $m_y \frac{l}{2} \cos\varphi = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{m l^2}{3} \right) \omega^2$ (energiprincipen)

$$\Rightarrow \dot{\varphi}^2 = \frac{3g}{2l} \cos\varphi \quad (B)$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} F_x \sin\gamma + F_y \cos\gamma - m_y \cos\varphi = \frac{3m_y}{2} \cos\varphi \\ F_x \cos\gamma - F_y \sin\gamma - m_y \sin\varphi = \frac{-3m_y}{4} \sin\varphi \end{cases}$$

Inertialsystem

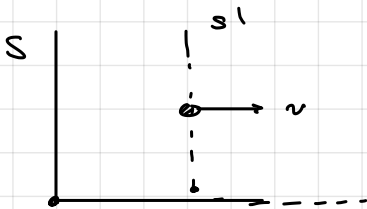
koordinataxlar (+ tid)

Et referenssystem där "Newton's lagar" gäller.

Newton's 1a: $\vec{F} = 0 \Rightarrow \vec{v} = \text{konst.}$

Om S är ett inertialsystem är även S' , som rör sig m.

konst. hastighet \vec{v} relativt S , ett inertialsystem.



Samma fysik i alla inertialsystem. - Relativitetsprincipen

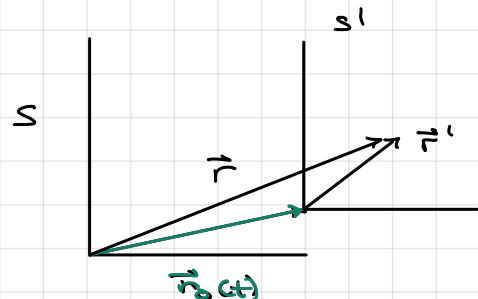
• Låt $\vec{r}_0(t) = \vec{v}t$

vi har $\vec{r} = \vec{r}_0(t) + \vec{r}'$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dt} \Rightarrow \dot{\vec{r}} &= \dot{\vec{r}}_0(t) + \dot{\vec{r}}' = \\ &= \vec{v} + \dot{\vec{r}}' \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \Rightarrow \ddot{\vec{r}} = \ddot{\vec{r}}'$$

$$\text{om } \vec{F} = m\ddot{\vec{r}} \Rightarrow \vec{F} = m\ddot{\vec{r}}'$$



Galileitransformationen

$$(\vec{v} = v\hat{x}) \therefore$$

$$\begin{aligned} x' &= x - vt \\ y' &= y \\ z' &= z \\ t' &= t \end{aligned}$$

Annorlunda i speciell relativitetsteori

Symmetrier:

- Translationsinvarians i rummet
- Translationsinvarians i tiden
- Rotationsinvarians
- Galileitransf.

Symmetri \leftrightarrow konserverade storheter (E. Noether)

- Translationsinvarians \leftrightarrow rörelsemängd
 - Rotationsinvarians \leftrightarrow rörelsemängdsmoment
 - Translationsinvarians (i tid) \leftrightarrow energi
- Ett referenssystem: (x, y, z, t)
 - Ett inertialsystem: referenssystem där N1a lag gäller
Då gäller att S & S' är inertialsys. Om S' rör sig w.
konst. \vec{v} relativt S .
 - En symmetri som bevaras under en transf kallas invariant.

Idag: Speciell relativitetsteori

- Experimentella resultat + tankeexperiment antydde att ljushastigheten c är samma i alla referensramar.
- Einstein 1905 (Minkowski, geometrisk härld.)

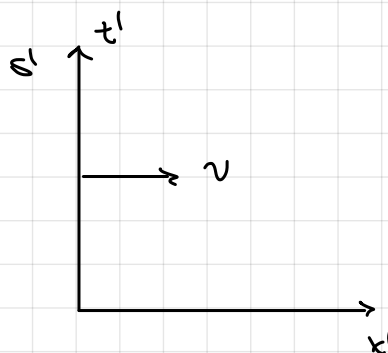
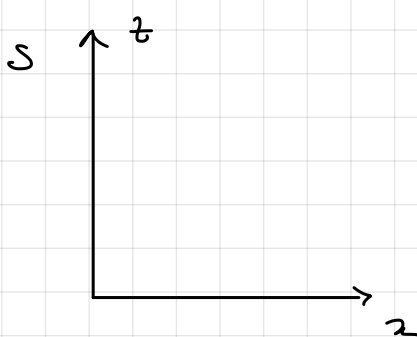
Den speciella relativitetsteori bygger på 2 postulat:

- I: Fysikens lagar har samma form i alla inertialsystem.
 - II: ljusets fart c är samma i alla inertialsystem.
- från Galileitransf.

- $c = 2,99792458 \cdot 10^8$ m/s (varför exakt?)

vi vill hitta en transformation mellan (t', x') till (t, x)

(vi antar $y' = y$ & $z' = z$).



Fungerar Galileitransformationen under förutsättningarna?

- Nej, vi kan hitta ett vilosystem för ljus. (bryter mot IIa postulatet).

Mål: hitta en transf. s.a. c är samma i bägge systemen S & S' .

Om vi inför $\vec{r} = (x, y, z) \in \vec{r}' = (x', y', z')$

$$\begin{cases} \therefore \left| \frac{d\vec{r}}{dt} \right|^2 = c^2 & \text{i } S & (1) \\ \therefore \left| \frac{d\vec{r}'}{dt'} \right|^2 = c^2 & \text{i } S' & (2) \end{cases}$$

$$(1) \cdot dt^2 \Rightarrow d\vec{r}^2 = dx^2 + dy^2 + dz^2 = c^2 dt^2 \quad (4)$$

$$(2) \cdot dt'^2 \Rightarrow d\vec{r}'^2 = dx'^2 + dy'^2 + dz'^2 = c^2 dt'^2$$

$$\text{Inför nu } ds^2 := -(cdt)^2 + dx^2 + dy^2 + dz^2$$

$$ds'^2 := -(cdt')^2 + dx'^2 + dy'^2 + dz'^2$$

ds^2 ser ut som ett 4D-avst. men m. minustecken fram för $(cdt)^2$.

$$\Rightarrow (*) : \begin{cases} ds^2 = 0 \\ ds'^2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

Dvs: ds^2 är bevarad av transformationen.

Måndag: rotationer bevarar skalärprodukten

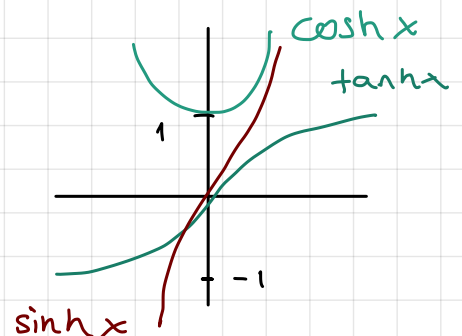
$$\vec{a} \cdot \vec{a} = \vec{a}' \cdot \vec{a}' \text{ för roterad } \vec{a}'.$$

$$|\vec{a}|^2 = a^2 = \vec{a} \cdot \vec{a} = \vec{a}' \cdot \vec{a}' = a'^2 = |\vec{a}'|^2 \Rightarrow a = a' \text{ ty } a, a' \geq 0.$$

Nu: vilka transf bevarar ds^2 ?

Antar att $y' = y, z' = z$.

$$\begin{pmatrix} ct' \\ x' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cosh \beta & -\sinh \beta \\ -\sinh \beta & \cosh \beta \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} ct \\ x \end{pmatrix} \quad (B)$$



där $\beta \in \mathbb{R}$ kallas rapiditet

$$\cosh x := \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2}, \quad \sinh x := \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2}, \quad \tanh(x) = \frac{\sinh x}{\cosh x}$$

(Hyperboliska ettan: $\cosh(x)^2 - \sinh(x)^2 = 1$.)

Bevarar (B) ds^2 ?

$$\begin{aligned} ds^2 &= -c^2 dt^2 + dx^2 = -(\cosh\beta \cdot c dt - \sinh\beta \cdot dx)^2 \\ &\quad + (-\sinh\beta \cdot c dt + \cosh\beta \cdot dx)^2 = \\ &= -c^2 dt^2 [\cosh^2\beta - \sinh^2\beta] + dx^2 [\cosh^2\beta - \sinh^2\beta] + 0 = \\ &= -c^2 dt^2 + dx^2 = ds^2. \end{aligned}$$

Jag, den bevarar! \Rightarrow ljsets hastighet är bevarad

Vi vill skriva (B) i termer av hastigheten v .

$$(B) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} ct' = ct \cosh\beta - x \sinh\beta \\ x' = -ct \sinh\beta + x \cosh\beta \end{cases} \quad (C)$$

Betrakta s_2 : $x' = -ct \sinh\beta + x \cosh\beta$

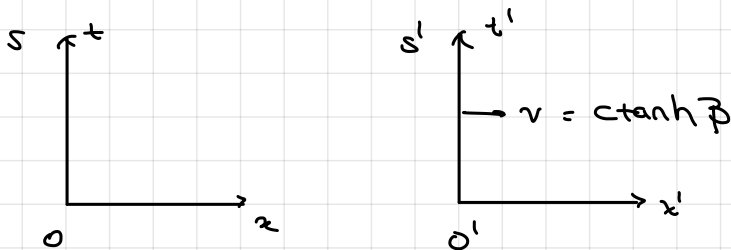
$$x' = \underbrace{\cosh\beta}_{\neq 0 \forall \beta} (x - ct \tanh\beta)$$

fr små β ,
 $\tanh\beta \approx \beta = \frac{v}{c}$
 $\cosh\beta \approx 1$ Galilei.
 $\Rightarrow x' = x - vt$.

Origo i s' för $0' \leq i \leq n$ för 0.

$$0', x' = 0. \Rightarrow 0 = \cosh\beta (x - ct \tanh\beta) \Leftrightarrow x = ct \tanh\beta$$

$$\text{Men } 0' \text{ rör sig enl. } x = vt \Rightarrow v = c \tanh\beta$$



Vad är $\cosh\beta$ i termer av v ?

$$\cosh\beta = \frac{\cosh\beta}{\sqrt{\cosh^2\beta - \sinh^2\beta}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \tanh^2\beta}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{v}{c}\right)^2}} := \gamma(v)$$

$$\Rightarrow v = c \sinh\beta \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{v}{c}\right)^2} \Leftrightarrow \sinh\beta = \frac{v/c}{\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{v}{c}\right)^2}} = \gamma(v) \frac{v}{c}$$

Vi kan byta β till v i (B).

Då fås efter insättning i (B):

$$(c) \begin{cases} t' = \gamma(v) \left(t - \frac{vx}{c^2} \right) \\ x' = \gamma(v) (x - vt) \\ y' = y \\ z' = z \end{cases} \quad \begin{array}{l} \searrow \\ \nearrow \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{Lorentztransf. relaterar} \\ \text{tid \& rumskoord.} \\ \text{ Mellan två inertialsys.} \\ \text{i r\u00e4ttvis relativt} \\ \text{varandra.} \end{array}$$

Kallas f\u00f6r en boost i x-led

— Lorentztransformationens vanligaste form.

Finns motsvarighet f\u00f6r boost i y-led.

En boost \u00e4r en rotationsfri Lorentztransf.

|| Minkowski beskriver Lorentz-transf. som hyperbolisk rotation

↳ L\u00e4s!!

— D\u00f6lj\u00e9r att det \u00e4r en rotation i 4D m. "metrik"

$$ds^2 = -c^2 dt^2 + dx^2 + dy^2 + dz^2$$

— v \u00e4r naturlig i 3D men ej i 4D.

• imf Parametrisera 2D rotation m. $u = \tan \alpha$

$$x' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+u^2}} (x + uy)$$

$$y' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+u^2}} (x - uy)$$

Notera likheten med (c).

Vi j\u00e4mf\u00f6r Lorentztransf. \u2264 Galileitransf.

$$\begin{cases} t' = t \\ x' = x - vt \\ y' = y \\ z' = z \end{cases} \quad \stackrel{\text{G}}{=} \quad \begin{cases} t' = \gamma(v) \left(t - \frac{vx}{c^2} \right) \\ x' = \gamma(v) (x - vt) \\ y' = y \\ z' = z \end{cases}$$

- γ -faktorn: $\gamma = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}}$, $\gamma \geq 1$

- tid \leq rum (x, y, z) mätas i Lorentz.

Samtidiga händelser är olika för olika observatörer.

- Tidsskillnaden mellan händelser är också olika

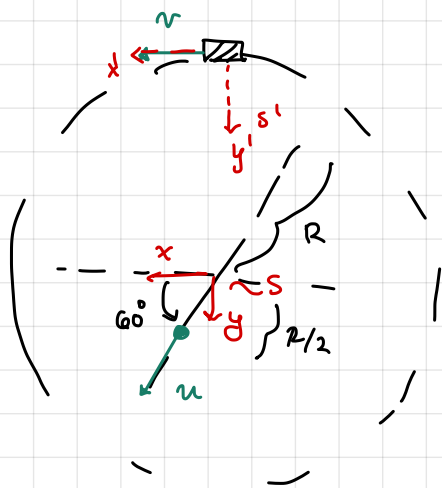
- Längder är olika (i Lorentz)

- v mellan S & S' : $v < c$ ty $-1 < \tanh \zeta < 1$.

Finns inget vilosyst. för något som rör sig med ljusets fart c .

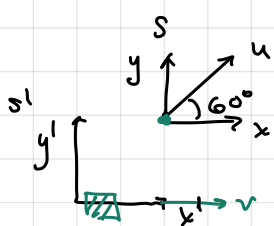
Om $c \rightarrow \infty \Leftrightarrow v$ är liten, då kommer Lorentz \rightarrow Galilei.

Exempel:



Vad är vinkeln α mellan hundens hastighet $= x'$ -riktningen i givna laget om $v = u = c/2$?

Lösning:



Uttryck hastigheten u i både S & S' .

Relatera sedan de utifrån Lorentztransf.

$$S: u_x = \frac{dx}{dt} = u \cos 60^\circ = \frac{u}{2}$$

$$u_y = u \sin 60^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}u}{2}$$

$$S': u'_x = \frac{dx'}{dt'} = \frac{\gamma(dx - vdt)}{\gamma(dt - \frac{v}{c^2}dx)} = \frac{\frac{dx}{dt} - v}{1 - \frac{v}{c^2} \frac{dx}{dt}} = \frac{\frac{u}{2} - v}{1 - \frac{v}{c^2} \frac{u}{2}}$$

$$u'_y = \frac{dy'}{dt'} = \frac{dy}{\gamma(dt - \frac{v}{c^2}dx)} = \frac{dy}{\gamma dt} = \frac{ay}{\gamma(dt - \frac{v}{c^2}dx)}$$

Lorentz-transf

$$\begin{cases} t' = \gamma(v) \left(t - \frac{vx}{c^2} \right) \\ x' = \gamma(v) (x - vt) \\ y' = y \end{cases}$$

$$= \frac{ay/dt}{\gamma \left(1 - \frac{v}{c^2} \frac{dx}{dt} \right)} = \frac{\sqrt{3} u/2}{\gamma \left(1 - \frac{v}{c^2} \cdot \frac{u}{2} \right)}$$

Sätt $v = u = c/2$: $u'_x = \frac{\frac{c}{2} - \frac{c}{2}}{1 - \frac{1/8}{c^2}} = \frac{-\frac{1}{4}c}{7/8} = -2/7c$

Vi har $u'_y = \frac{\sqrt{3} \cdot \frac{c}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2}}{\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \cdot \gamma(1/8/c^2)} = \frac{3/4}{7/4} = 3/7$

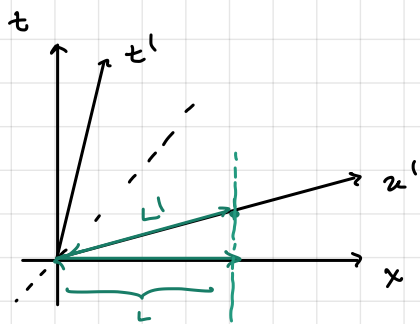
Vi har $\tan \alpha = \frac{3/7c}{-2/7c} = -3/2 \rightarrow \alpha = \arctan(-3/2) \in \text{IIa kv.}$

svar: $\tan \alpha = -3/2$, IIa kvadranten.

$\rightarrow \alpha$ större i relativistiskt fall.

Gräns: $v \rightarrow c \Rightarrow \tan \alpha \rightarrow 0^- \Rightarrow \alpha \rightarrow 180^\circ$.

Relativistisk smälkastareffekt



$$L'^2 = L^2 - dt^2 < L^2$$

minustecken!!

$$x' = \cosh \beta x + \sinh \beta t =$$

$$= \cosh \beta (x + \tanh \beta t)$$

$x - vt$ då $x' = 0$

vi väljer $c=1$,
 v är dimensionlös

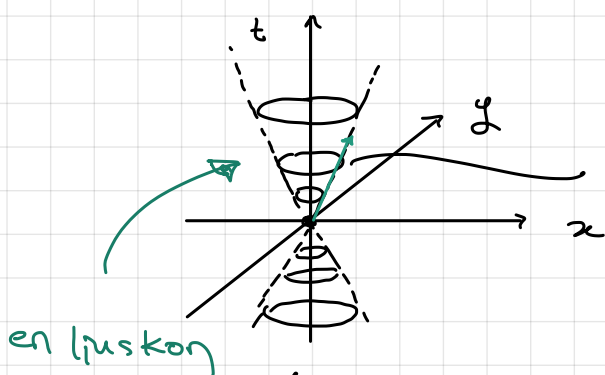
$v = -\tanh \beta$, β kallas rapiditet

$$\cosh \beta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} \text{ ger } x' = \gamma(x - vt)$$

$$\sinh \beta = \frac{v}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}}$$

$c = 299792458$ m/s

↑ en definition, ingen uppmätt siffra.



↑ vad representerar detta?

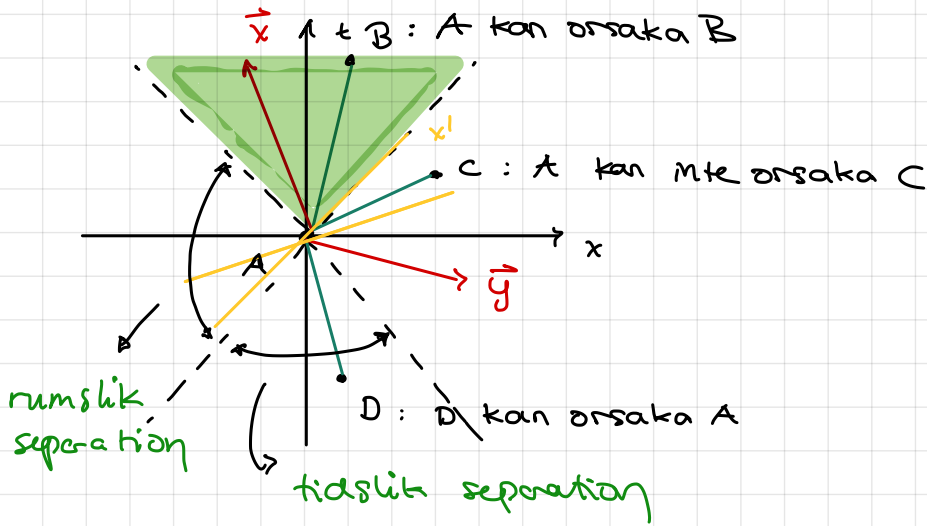
pkt i rumtid = "händelse"

en ljuspuls sänds ut

$$x = (t, x, y, z)$$

$$x^2 = -t^2 + x^2 + y^2 + z^2 =$$

$$= -t^2 \left(-1 + \frac{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}{t^2} \right) = 0$$



Kausalitet: kollider om vi låter partiklar färdas i c.

\vec{x} innehåller mer t. än x. (innan för ljuset)

$$\text{Ovs: } |\vec{x}|^2 = -t^2 + x^2 \leq 0.$$

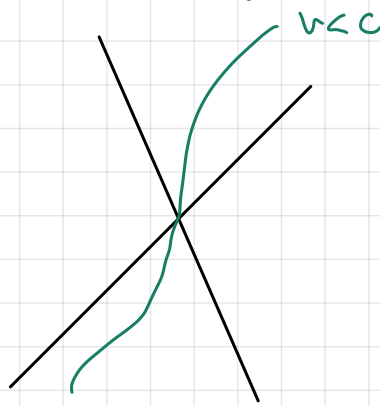
\vec{y} innehåller mer x än t. (utanför ljuset)

$$\text{Ovs } |\vec{y}|^2 = -t^2 + x^2 > 0.$$

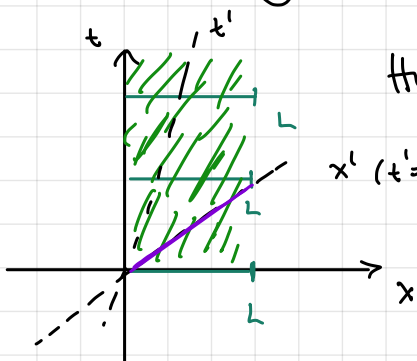
Samma uppdelning i alla inertialsystem.

- tidslig < 0
- ljustlik = 0
- rumslig > 0

tagiones



Ex: hur lång är en pinne?



hur lång i S' (som rör sig w. v relativt S)

$$L' < L$$

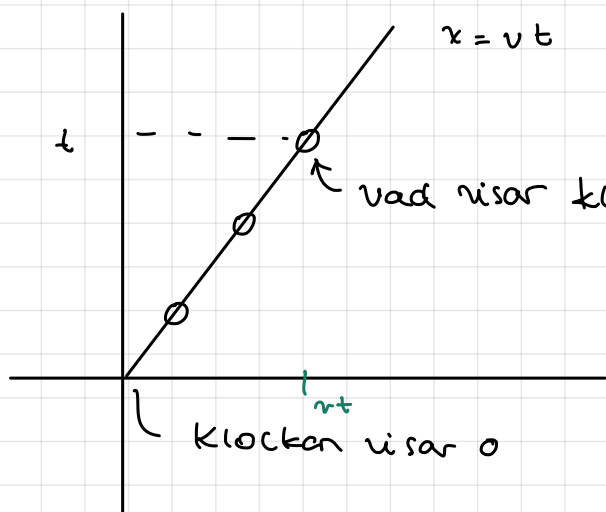
$$\begin{cases} x' = \gamma(v) (x - vt) \\ t' = \gamma(v) (t - \frac{v}{c^2} x) \end{cases}$$

$$t' = 0 \Rightarrow t = \frac{v}{c^2} x \Rightarrow x' = \gamma(v) (x - \frac{v^2}{c^2} x) = x \gamma(v) (1 - (\frac{v}{c})^2) = \frac{x}{\gamma(v)}$$

dvs $L' = \frac{1}{\gamma(v)} L$

↪ längdkontraktion

Tidsdilatation:



$\text{Jo, } t'$. Dess tids koordinat i
dvs vilosystem.
"proper time" på eng.

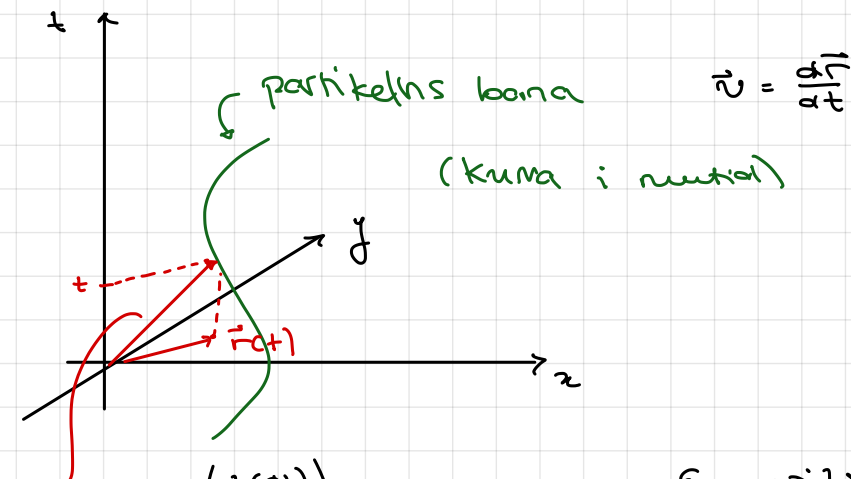
$$-t'^2 = v^2 t^2 - t^2$$

$$t'^2 = t^2 (1 - v^2)$$

$$\rightarrow t' = t \sqrt{1 - (\frac{v}{c})^2} = \frac{t}{\gamma(v)}$$

Tidsdilatation.

Rörelsemängd (massa, energi)



$$\mathbb{X}(\tau) = \begin{pmatrix} z(\tau) \\ x(\tau) \\ y(\tau) \end{pmatrix}$$

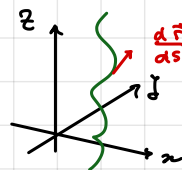
parametrisering u. parameter τ .

En möjlighet $\tau = t$.

vi vill ha $\mathbb{V} = \frac{d\mathbb{X}}{dt}$

Analogi: parametriserad kuma i 3d

$$\vec{r}(s) = (x(s), y(s), z(s))$$



Välj z till parameter.

$$\vec{r}(z) = (x(z), y(z), z) \rightarrow \frac{d\vec{r}}{dz} = \left(\frac{dx}{dz}, \frac{dy}{dz}, 1 \right)$$

vektor?

Men $\frac{d\vec{r}}{ds}$ [vektor / nr. = vektor].

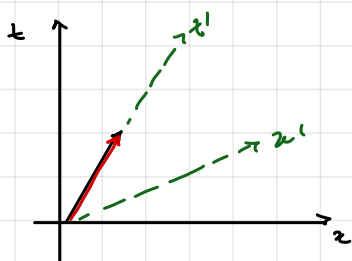
ds invariant oavsett ortogonalt system tryggt val!!

$$d\vec{s} = (dt, d\vec{r})$$

partikkelns hastighet $< c$ (tidelik vektor)

$$ds^2 = -dt^2 + |d\vec{r}|^2 < 0$$

$$dt = \sqrt{-ds^2}$$



$|s'$: partikkelns momentana vilosystem

$$\therefore ds^2 = -dt'^2$$

välj $d\vec{r} = dt'$

Parametern är partikkelns egentid. (invariant)

$$\Rightarrow \underline{v} = \frac{d\underline{x}}{d\underline{r}}$$

$$d\underline{r} = dt', \quad -dt'^2 = -dt^2 + |d\underline{r}|^2$$

$$\hookrightarrow dt' = \sqrt{dt^2 - |d\underline{r}|^2} = dt \sqrt{1 - \frac{|d\underline{r}|^2}{dt^2}} =$$

$$= dt \sqrt{1 - v^2} = \frac{dt}{\gamma(v)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{v} = \gamma(v) \frac{d\underline{x}}{dt} = \gamma(v) \cdot (1, \underline{v})$$

$$\underline{p} = m \underline{v} = m \gamma(v) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \underline{v} \end{pmatrix} = (p^0, \underline{p})$$

$$\cdot \left| \frac{d\underline{r}}{ds} \right| = 1$$

$$\underline{v}^2 = \frac{ds^2}{d\underline{r}^2} = -1$$

$$\underline{v}^2 = (\gamma(v))^2 (-1 + v^2) = -1.$$

$$\cdot \text{Rums komp: } \underline{p} = m \gamma(v) \underline{v} = \frac{m \underline{v}}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} = m \underline{v} (1 + \mathcal{O}(v^2))$$

für små v gäller $\underline{p} = m \underline{v}$.

$$\cdot \text{Tidskomp: } p^0 = m \gamma(v) = \frac{m}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} = m + \frac{1}{2} m v^2 + \mathcal{O}(v^4)$$

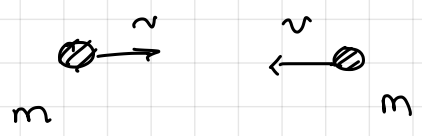
↳ motsvarar energin

$$\therefore E = mc^2 + \frac{1}{2} m v^2 + \dots$$

↑
sätt in c igen

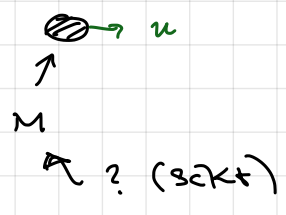
$$\Rightarrow E = \gamma(v) m c^2$$

Ex:



* inelastisk stöt

efter:



→ x

före: $\vec{p}_f = m\gamma(v) \cdot (1, v) + m\gamma(v) \cdot (1, -v) =$

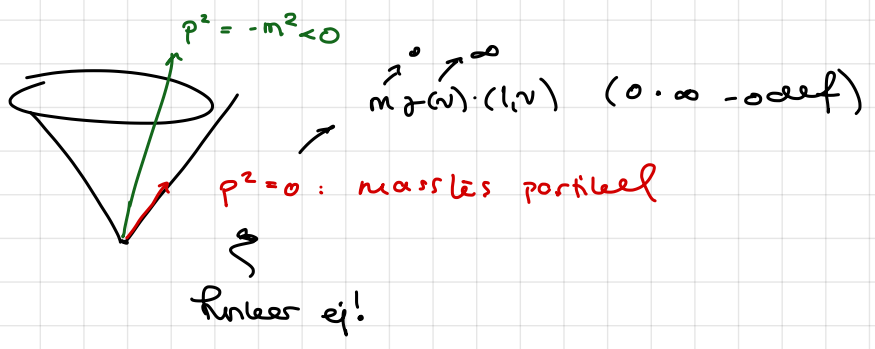
$\Downarrow = (2m\gamma(v), 0)$ } jfr komponenter

efter: $\vec{p}_e = M\gamma(u) \cdot (1, u)$

$\Rightarrow u=0 \dots M = 2m\gamma(v) \geq 2m \cdot v$

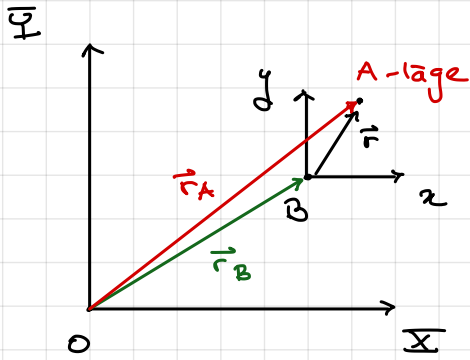
↑
termisk energi ingår från stöten

Massa manifesterar sig i form av energi



$\vec{p} = c(1, \vec{n}) \Rightarrow p^2 = 0$
↑
energi

Rörelse i icke-inertiella system



XIZ : inertial system

xyz : acc system (NIA gäller ej)

(samma orientering, men $\ddot{r}_B \neq 0$)

vi vet lagarna i XIZ :

$$m\ddot{r}_A = \vec{F}$$

Använd att $\vec{r}_A = \vec{r} + \vec{r}_B$, derivera 2 ggr.

$$\Leftrightarrow m(\ddot{r} + \ddot{r}_B) = \vec{F}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow m\ddot{r} + m\ddot{r}_B = \vec{F}$$

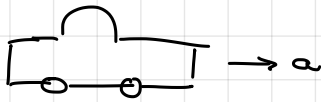
"extra acc"

$$\Leftrightarrow m\ddot{r} = \vec{F} - m\ddot{r}_B$$

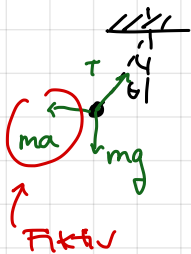
vi tolkar detta som en fiktiv kraft

Exempel: Bil kör m. konstant acc. $a\hat{x}$ (rakt fram)

$\rightarrow x$ vi hänger upp en pendel inne i bilen.



Vad är jämviktsläget?

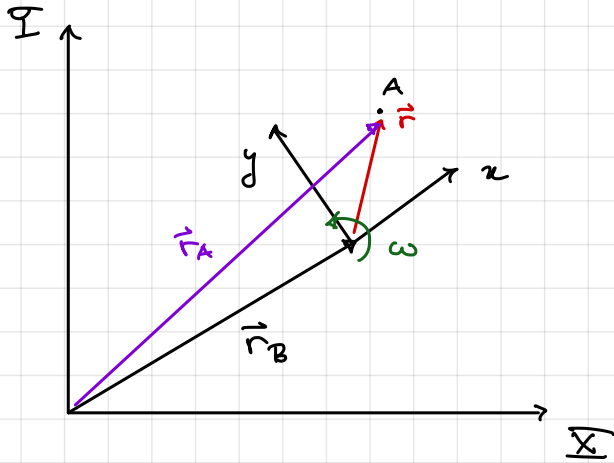


$$\hat{x}: -ma + T\sin\theta = 0 \quad \therefore T\sin\theta = ma$$

$$\hat{y}: T\cos\theta - mg = 0 \quad \therefore T\cos\theta = mg$$

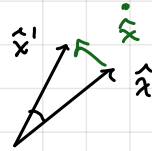
$$\Rightarrow \tan\theta = a/g$$

Mer allmänt:



$$\vec{r} = x\hat{x} + y\hat{y}$$

$$\text{Net: } m\ddot{\vec{r}}_A = \vec{F} \quad (\text{massalsystem})$$



$$\dots m(\ddot{\vec{r}}_B + \ddot{\vec{r}}) = \vec{F}$$

Vi ska undersöka $\ddot{\vec{r}}$.

$$\ddot{\vec{r}} = \ddot{x}\hat{x} + \ddot{y}\hat{y} + x\dot{\hat{x}} + y\dot{\hat{y}} = \left. \begin{array}{l} \dot{\hat{x}} = \vec{\omega} \times \hat{x} \\ \dot{\hat{y}} = \vec{\omega} \times \hat{y} \end{array} \right\} =$$

$$= \ddot{x}\hat{x} + \ddot{y}\hat{y} + \vec{\omega} \times (x\hat{x} + y\hat{y}) =$$

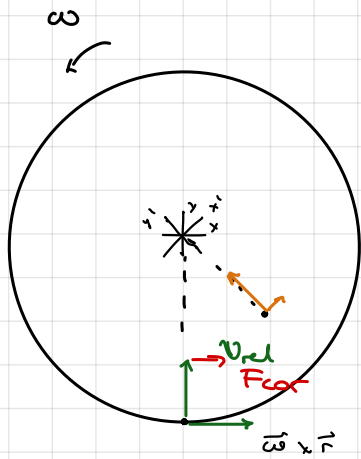
$$= \underbrace{\ddot{x}\hat{x} + \ddot{y}\hat{y}}_{:= \vec{a}_{rel}} + \vec{\omega} \times \vec{r} = \vec{a}_{rel} + \vec{\omega} \times \vec{r}$$

$$\ddot{\vec{r}} = \ddot{x}\hat{x} + \ddot{y}\hat{y} + \vec{\omega} \times \vec{v}_{rel} + \vec{a} \times \vec{r} + \vec{\omega} \times (\vec{v}_{rel} + \vec{\omega} \times \vec{r}) =$$

$$= \vec{a}_{rel} + 2\vec{\omega} \times \vec{v}_{rel} + \vec{a} \times \vec{r} + \vec{\omega} \times (\vec{\omega} \times \vec{r})$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{F} = m(\ddot{\vec{r}}_B + \underbrace{\vec{a}_{rel}}_{\text{sett från acc syst.}} + \underbrace{2\vec{\omega} \times \vec{v}_{rel}}_{\text{Coriolisacc.}} + \vec{a} \times \vec{r} + \underbrace{\vec{\omega} \times (\vec{\omega} \times \vec{r})}_{\text{centrifugacc.}})$$

$$\bullet \vec{a}_A = \vec{a}_B + \underbrace{\vec{a}_{rel}}_{\text{Coriolisacc.}} + \underbrace{2\vec{\omega} \times \vec{v}_{rel}}_{\text{centrifugacc.}} + \vec{a} \times \vec{r} + \underbrace{\vec{\omega} \times (\vec{\omega} \times \vec{r})}_{\text{centrifugacc.}}$$



\vec{v}_{rel} svänger pga rotationen (1 bidrag)

$\vec{\omega} \times \vec{r}$ blir mindre till beloppet (1 bidrag)

tillsammans coriolisacc.

corioliskraft

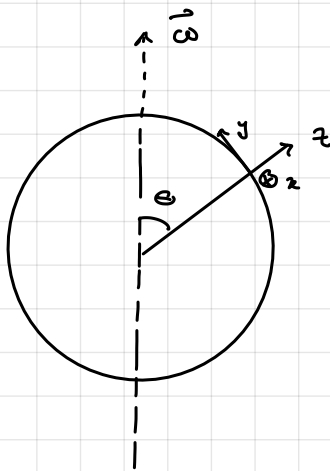
$$\Rightarrow m \vec{a}_{rel} = \vec{F} - m(\underbrace{\vec{a}_B + 2\vec{\omega} \times \vec{v}_{rel} + \vec{\alpha} \times \vec{r} + \vec{\omega} \times (\vec{\omega} \times \vec{r})}_{\text{fiktiva krafter}})$$

fiktiva krafter

centrifugalkraft

• lodlins-, effektiv gravitation

Ex:



$$\vec{F}_{cor} = -2m\vec{\omega} \times \vec{v}_{rel}$$

$$\vec{v}_{rel} = \dot{x}\hat{x} + \dot{y}\hat{y}$$

$$\vec{\omega} = \omega(\hat{z}\cos\theta + \hat{y}\sin\theta)$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{F}_{cor} = -2m\omega(\hat{z}\cos\theta + \hat{y}\sin\theta) \times (\dot{x}\hat{x} + \dot{y}\hat{y}) =$$

$$= -2m\omega(\dot{x}\omega\sin\theta\hat{y} - \dot{y}\omega\cos\theta\hat{x} - \underbrace{\dot{x}\sin\theta\omega\hat{z}}_{\text{frånme!}})$$

Horisontell komp: $-2m\omega\cos\theta(\dot{x}\hat{y} - \dot{y}\hat{x}) =$

$$= -2m\omega\cos\theta\omega\hat{z} \times (\underbrace{\dot{x}\hat{x} + \dot{y}\hat{y}}_{\vec{v}_{rel}})$$

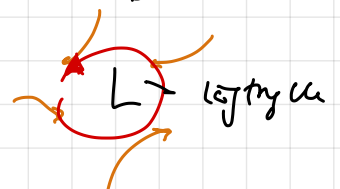
På norda halvklotet:



På södra halvklotet:

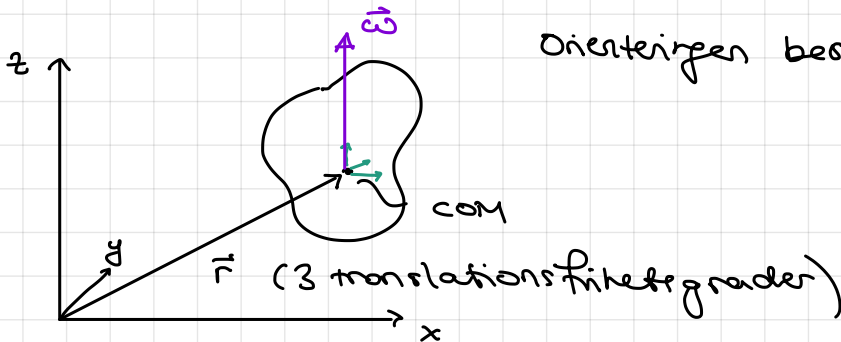


← norda halvklotet



Föreläsning 11

Allmän stelkroppsrörelse



Orienteringen bestäms via en ortogonal matris
(krångelig)

Små ändringar på ett litet tidsintervall kan beskrivas utika en rotationsvektor. (enkelt)

$$\text{Orientering } P : P^T P = I$$

$$\text{liten förändring av orienteringen : } P = I + \epsilon$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore P^T P &= (I + \epsilon)^T (I + \epsilon) = (I + \epsilon^T) (I + \epsilon) = \\ &= I + \epsilon + \epsilon^T + \underbrace{\epsilon^T \epsilon}_{= O(\epsilon^2)} = I + \epsilon + \epsilon^T = I \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \epsilon + \epsilon^T = 0, \text{ dvs } \epsilon = -\epsilon^T \quad \left\{ \epsilon \text{ är en antisymmetrisk matris} \right\}$$

$$\bullet \epsilon = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -\epsilon_3 & \epsilon_2 \\ \epsilon_3 & 0 & -\epsilon_1 \\ -\epsilon_2 & \epsilon_1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\bullet P \vec{v} = \vec{v} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -\epsilon_3 & \epsilon_2 \\ \epsilon_3 & 0 & -\epsilon_1 \\ -\epsilon_2 & \epsilon_1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \\ v_3 \end{pmatrix} = \vec{v} + \begin{pmatrix} -\epsilon_3 v_2 + \epsilon_2 v_3 \\ \epsilon_3 v_1 - \epsilon_1 v_3 \\ -\epsilon_2 v_1 + \epsilon_1 v_2 \end{pmatrix} = \vec{v} + \vec{\epsilon} \times \vec{v}$$

$$\text{där } \vec{\epsilon} = \begin{pmatrix} \epsilon_1 \\ \epsilon_2 \\ \epsilon_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \dots \vec{\omega} \times \vec{v}$$

antal koordinatplan: $\binom{d}{2} = \# \text{ antal antisymmetriska matriser}$
 $\hookrightarrow 3d: \binom{3}{2} = \binom{3}{1} \left\{ \text{plan } \perp \text{ vektor} \right\}$

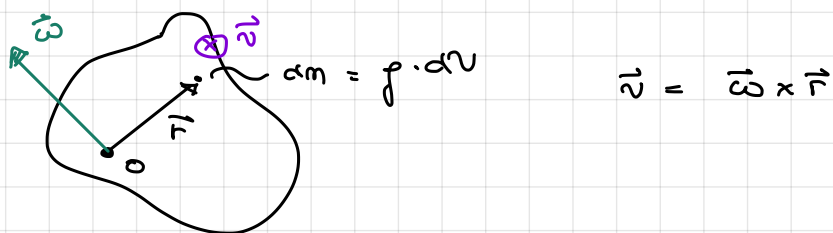
Vi vet sedan tidigare att: $\dot{h}_G = M_G$
 (Ge vid infärm. om fart annars tyngdpunkt)

Vi vet i 2 dim att: $\vec{L} = I \vec{\omega}$

Men i 3 dim? : $\vec{L} = I \vec{\omega}$
 \uparrow
 tröghetsmatrisen (mest allmänna)

Harledning:

Vi undersöker relationen mellan $\vec{\omega} \subseteq \vec{L}$.



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

$$\vec{L} = \int dm \vec{r} \times (\vec{\omega} \times \vec{r})$$

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

$$\Rightarrow \vec{L} = \int dm (r^2 \vec{\omega} - (\vec{\omega} \cdot \vec{r}) \vec{r})$$

$$dL_x = dm ((x^2 + y^2 + z^2) \omega_x - (z \omega_x + y \omega_y + z \omega_z) x) =$$

$$= dm (y^2 \omega_x - y z \omega_y + z^2 \omega_x - z x \omega_z) =$$

$$= dm ((y^2 + z^2) \omega_x - z y \omega_y - z x \omega_z)$$

...

$$d\vec{L} = dm \begin{pmatrix} y^2 + z^2 & -zy & -xz \\ -zy & x^2 + z^2 & -yz \\ -xz & -yz & x^2 + y^2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \omega_x \\ \omega_y \\ \omega_z \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{L} = \int_{\text{Kropp}} d\vec{L} = \left(\int dm \begin{pmatrix} \downarrow \\ \end{pmatrix} \right) \vec{\omega}$$

= I - tröghetsmatris.

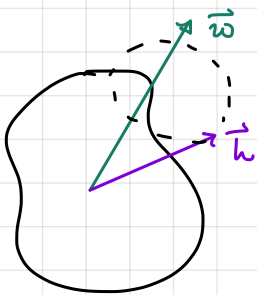
Tröghetsmatrixens komp. kommer bero på val av koordinatsystem.

- På diagonalen: $y^2 + z^2 : (\text{avst. från } x\text{-axeln})^2$

• Där tröghetsmomentet utspelar x, y, z -rollerna.

- Avdiagonala element kallas **derivationsmoment**
- gör att (i allmänhet) \vec{L} inte \parallel med $\vec{\omega}$.

Exempel:



Kan kroppen rotera m. konst. $\vec{\omega}$?

$\dot{\vec{L}} = 0 \Rightarrow \vec{\omega}$ måste förändras!

Nej, i allmänhet inte!

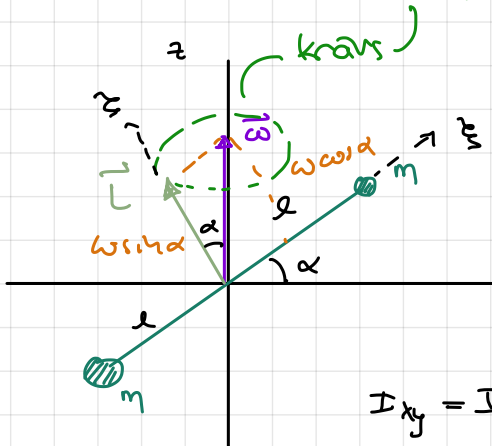
Ja, om $\vec{L} \parallel \vec{\omega}$. Dns $\vec{L} = \lambda \vec{\omega} = I \vec{\omega}$ ← **eigenvektor**
↑ **eigenvärde**

(Om $\vec{\omega}$ egenvektor till I så kan den rotera m. konst $\vec{\omega}$).

I symmetrisk (kan alltid diagonaliseras)

Exempel:

vidkommet om $\vec{\omega}$ ska vara konst. (I "rotar" kring $\vec{\omega}$)



$\vec{L} = I \vec{\omega}$ Bestäm I :

$$I_{xx} = 2m(l \sin \alpha)^2$$

$$I_{yy} = 2ml^2$$

$$I_{zz} = 2ml(l \cos \alpha)^2$$

$$I_{xy} = I_{yz} = 0$$

valet ξ, ζ
gör att vi kan räkna
alla derivationsmoment:

$$\vec{L} = 2ml^2 \omega \cos \alpha \begin{pmatrix} -\sin \alpha \\ 0 \\ \cos \alpha \end{pmatrix}$$

$$I_{xz} = -2ml(l \sin \alpha \cos \alpha)$$

$$\Rightarrow I = 2ml^2 \begin{pmatrix} \sin^2 \alpha & 0 & -\sin \alpha \cos \alpha \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -\sin \alpha \cos \alpha & 0 & \cos^2 \alpha \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \omega \\ 0 \\ \omega \end{pmatrix}$$

$\alpha = 0$ ger "bärfall"

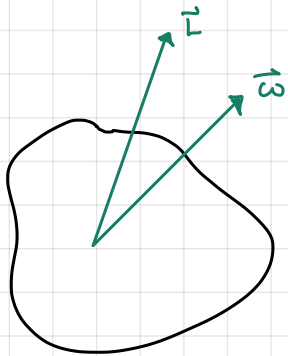
Tröghetsmatris:

$$\vec{L} = I \vec{\omega} \quad \text{där } I \text{ är tröghetsmatrisen}$$

\vec{L} behöver ej vara parallell u. $\vec{\omega}$ ty I är en matris.

Skiljer sig från $\vec{p} = m\vec{v}$

↑ skalär, därför $\vec{p} \parallel \vec{v}$.



$$I = \int dm \begin{pmatrix} x^2 + y^2 & -xy & -xz \\ -xy & x^2 + z^2 & -yz \\ -xz & -yz & y^2 + z^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

där element I_{ij} beskrivs som:

$$I_{ij} = \int dm (r^2 \delta_{ij} - x_i x_j) \quad \text{där } \delta_{ij} = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{om } i=j \\ 0 & \text{annars} \end{cases}$$

Frågan: kan man välja koordinater s.a. I är diagonal? Svaret är ja, alltid!

⇒ Finns det tre ortog. vektorer $\hat{e}_{1,2,3}$ s.a.

$$I \hat{e}_i = \lambda_i \hat{e}_i \quad \text{för } i=1,2,3$$

$$\Rightarrow I' = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

Egenvektor ger riktn. På huvudaxlar \subseteq egenvärden ger ny tröghetsmatris.

Vi söker: $\det(I - \lambda I) = 0$
↑
erketsmatris

egenvektor u. olika egenvärden
↑
är ortogonala

∴ polynomell. i λ . (3 reella rötter ty symmetrisk)

$$\text{Låt } I\hat{e}_1 = \lambda_1 \hat{e}_1$$

$$I\hat{e}_2 = \lambda_2 \hat{e}_2$$

$$\hat{e}_1 \cdot \lambda_2 \hat{e}_2 = \lambda_2 (\hat{e}_1 \cdot \hat{e}_2)$$

$$\therefore \hat{e}_1 \cdot (I\hat{e}_2) = \hat{e}_1^T I\hat{e}_2 = (\hat{e}_1^T I\hat{e}_2)^T =$$

$$= \hat{e}_2^T I^T \hat{e}_1 = \hat{e}_2^T I \hat{e}_1 = \hat{e}_2^T \lambda_1 \hat{e}_1 = \\ = \lambda_1 \hat{e}_1 \cdot \hat{e}_2$$

$$\therefore (\lambda_1 - \lambda_2)(\hat{e}_1 \cdot \hat{e}_2) = 0$$

Da $\lambda_1 \neq \lambda_2$ gäller att $\hat{e}_1 \perp \hat{e}_2$. \square

(Om $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2$ alla linjärkomb $a\hat{e}_1 + b\hat{e}_2$ är f.p. en egenvektor)

\therefore kan alltid välja $\hat{e}_1, \hat{e}_2, \hat{e}_3$ som tre ortogon. vektorer.

$$I = \sum_i \lambda_i \hat{e}_i \hat{e}_i^T$$

$$I\vec{e}_1 = (\lambda_1 \hat{e}_1 \hat{e}_1^T + \lambda_2 \hat{e}_2 \hat{e}_2^T + \lambda_3 \hat{e}_3 \hat{e}_3^T) \vec{e}_1 = \\ = \lambda_1 \vec{e}_1$$

OSV.

Kräckmer delta

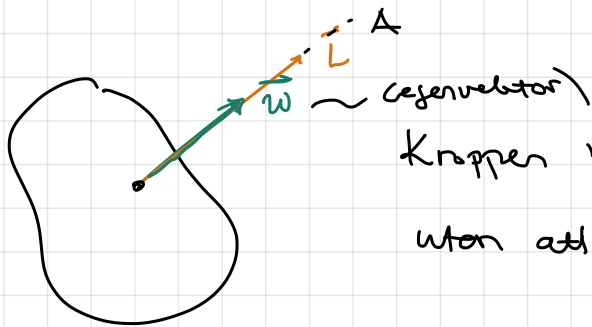
$$= \underbrace{(\vec{e}_1 \vec{e}_2 \vec{e}_3)}_P \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda_3 \end{pmatrix} \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} \vec{e}_1^T \\ \vec{e}_2^T \\ \vec{e}_3^T \end{pmatrix}}_{P^T}$$

$$\{\hat{e}_i \cdot \hat{e}_j = \delta_{ij}\}$$

en rotationsmatrix

$$PP^T = I$$

Fysik: Om omkretet roterar kring egenvektorn \vec{e}_i
 kommer $\vec{L} = I_i \vec{\omega}$, dvs $\vec{L} \parallel \vec{\omega}$.

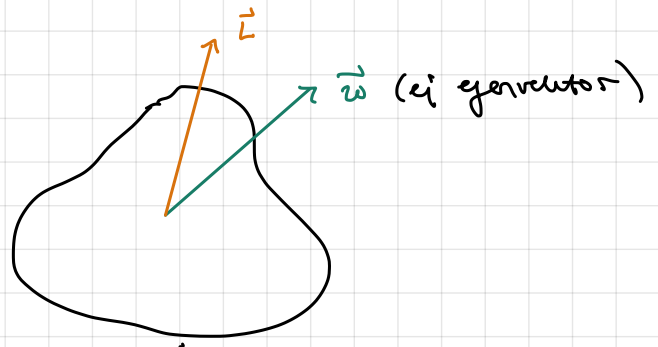


Kroppen kan rotera runt axeln A
 utan att klippa något yttre vidpunkter.

$\vec{\omega}$ kan ej vara konst. bara \vec{L} .

konst $\vec{\omega}$ kräver ett vidpunkt.

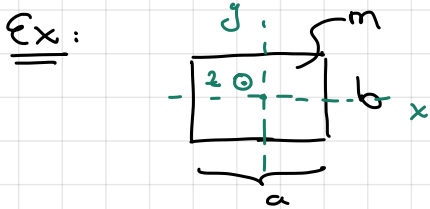
ty $\vec{M} := \dot{\vec{L}} \neq \emptyset$.



Vane kropp har 3 \perp axlar - kallas huvudtröghetsaxlar.

\exists koord-system sa. $I = \begin{pmatrix} I_{xx} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & I_{yy} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & I_{zz} \end{pmatrix}$

hur trögt det är att rotera
 (huvudtröghetsmoment)



$I_{xy} = I_{xz} = I_{yz} = 0$ pga symmetri.

$$I_{xx} = \int y^2 dm = \frac{m}{ab} \int y^2 dA = \frac{m}{ab} \int_{-b/2}^{b/2} \int_{-a/2}^{a/2} y^2 dx dy =$$

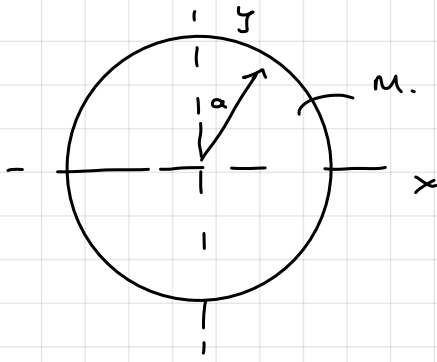
$$= 2 \frac{m}{ab} \cdot a \cdot \frac{1}{3} \cdot \left(\frac{b^3}{8}\right) = \frac{mb^2}{12}$$

$I_{yy} = \frac{ma^2}{12}$ enl. symmetri.

$I_{zz} = \frac{m}{12} (a^2 + b^2)$

$$\Rightarrow I = \frac{m}{12} \begin{pmatrix} a^2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & b^2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & a^2 + b^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

Ex:



$I_{xz} = I_{xy} = I_{zy} = 0$ symmetrisch.

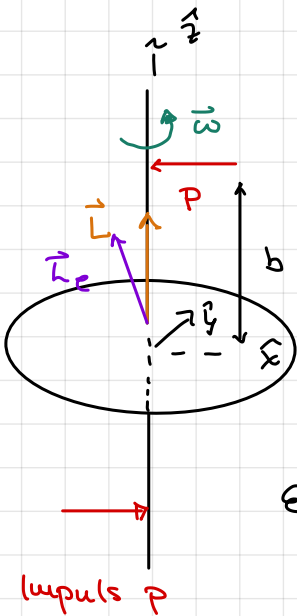
$$I_{zz} = \frac{ma^2}{2}; \quad I_{zz} = \int x^2 + y^2 dm = I_{xx} + I_{yy} = 2I_{xx}$$

$$\therefore I_{xx} = \frac{ma^2}{4}, \quad I_{yy} = \frac{ma^2}{4}$$

$$\Rightarrow I = \frac{ma^2}{4} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\bullet I_{zz} = \int dm r^2 = \frac{m}{\pi a^2} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^a r^2 \rho \, d\rho \, d\phi = \frac{ma^2}{2}$$

Ex:



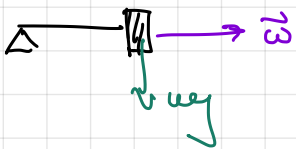
\vec{v}_i liefert die Impulsmoment:

$$\sum \vec{r}_i \times \vec{p}_i = 2bp \hat{z} = -2bp \hat{y} := \Delta \vec{L}$$

Erwartung: \vec{L} konstant.

$$\vec{L} = \vec{L}_{free} + \Delta \vec{L}$$

Erster staten, \vec{L} behält.



(Gyroskop)

Analytisk mekanik

- Hur beskrivs ett mekaniskt system?
 - genom att inför koordinater (beskriver läget) för tex en partikel.
 - antalet koordinater är #antal frihetsgrader

Ex: partikelmekanik i 3 dim (x, y, z) eller (r, φ, ψ)

Vi vill, att oberoende av val av koordinat-system, ska ge samma resultat.

- En formalism (uppsättning av regler) som är d.o. oberoende av uppsättningen av koordinater.

Dessa kallas generaliserade koordinater.

- Det som ska komma ut är de diff-ekv. som styr systemet.

Först: Partikel utan kraft: $\ddot{\vec{r}} = 0$

Ord koord: $\vec{r} = (x, y, z) = (x^1, x^2, x^3)$

$$\cdot \left| \frac{\partial q^i}{\partial x^j} \right| \neq 0$$

Def nya koord: (q^1, q^2, q^3)

I x^i -systemet: $\frac{d}{dt} p_i = 0$

Kinetisk energi: $T = \frac{1}{2} m \sum_i (\dot{x}^i)^2$

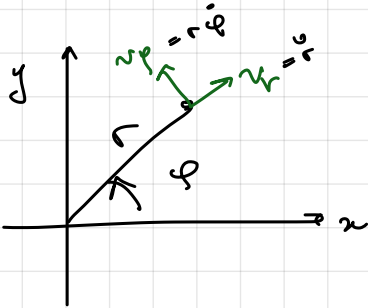
Def: $\frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{x}^i} = m \dot{x}^i = p_i$

1 ett godtyckligt koordinatsystem:

De finita virtuella generaliserade rörelserna som:

$$p_i = \frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{q}^i}$$

Ex: polära koordinater. (r, φ)



$$T = \frac{1}{2} m v^2 = \frac{1}{2} m (\dot{r}^2 + r^2 \dot{\varphi}^2)$$

$$p_r = \frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{r}} = m \dot{r}$$

$$p_\varphi = \frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{\varphi}} = m r^2 \dot{\varphi} \quad \left(\begin{array}{l} \text{OBS! dimensioner} \\ \text{ansvarlunda} \\ \text{vi deriverar med} \\ \text{avseende på} \\ \text{varierande} \end{array} \right)$$

RMM

Med q^i :

$$\text{Vi har } \frac{d}{dt} p_i = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{q}^i} = 0? \quad \text{Nej! Behövs något mer.}$$

RMM = 0. OK! (dvs rätt ekv. för vinkel)
Men $\ddot{r} \neq 0$. (fel ekv. för radier).
 $\int a_r$

$$a_r = \ddot{r} - r \dot{\varphi}^2$$

$$a_\varphi = r \ddot{\varphi} + 2 \dot{r} \dot{\varphi}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} (m r^2 \dot{\varphi}) = m r^2 \ddot{\varphi} + 2 m r \dot{r} \dot{\varphi} = m r (r \ddot{\varphi} + 2 \dot{r} \dot{\varphi})$$

Något blev fel! Dvs $\frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{r}}$.

OK! Nu har vi den.

Vi söker $(-r \dot{\varphi}^2)$

$$0 = \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{q}^i} \right) - \frac{\partial T}{\partial q^i} \cdot \begin{cases} m \ddot{r} - m r \dot{\varphi}^2 = 0 & (r) \\ \frac{d}{dt} (m r^2 \dot{\varphi}) - 0 = 0 & (\varphi) \end{cases}$$

Alltid rätt?

Beris: Låt $T(q^i, \dot{q}^i)$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{q}^i} \right) - \sum_{j=1}^3 \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial x^j}{\partial \dot{q}^i} \frac{\partial T}{\partial x^j} \right) =$$

$$= \sum_{j=1}^3 \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial x^j}{\partial q^i} \frac{\partial T}{\partial x^j} \right) = \sum_{j=1}^3 \left(\frac{\partial x^j}{\partial q^i} \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial x^j} \right) + \underbrace{\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial x^j}{\partial q^i} \right)}_{\frac{\partial x^j}{\partial q^i}} \frac{\partial T}{\partial x^j} \right)$$

$$= \sum_{j=1}^3 \frac{\partial x^j}{\partial q^i} \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial x^j} \right) + \frac{\partial T}{\partial q^i}$$

$$\therefore \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{q}^i} \right) - \frac{\partial T}{\partial q^i} = \sum_{j=1}^3 \frac{\partial x^j}{\partial q^i} \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial x^j} \right) = \frac{d}{dt} (m \ddot{x}^j) = F^j$$

Om $F^j = 0$ fås:

$$\therefore \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{q}^i} \right) - \frac{\partial T}{\partial q^i} = 0$$

↖ Oavsett val av koordinater.

Kraft $F \neq 0$.

$$\therefore \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{q}^i} \right) - \frac{\partial T}{\partial q^i} = \underbrace{\sum_{j=1}^3 \frac{\partial x^j}{\partial q^i} F^j}_{F^i}$$

Lagrange ekvationer

F^j - generaliserad kraft

$$\sum_i F^i dq^i = \sum_j F_j dx^j$$

F_i är def. s.a. $\sum_i F_i dq^i = dW$ betc).

Ex: $F_\varphi = F_\varphi d\varphi$

↑ vidande vinkel

Antag ett system är konservativt. Vi antar att det \exists en potentiell V som enbart beror på läget.

$$F_i = -\frac{\partial V}{\partial x_i}$$

$$F_i = -\sum_j \frac{\partial x_j}{\partial q_i} \frac{\partial V}{\partial x_j} = -\frac{\partial V}{\partial q_i}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{q}^i} - \frac{\partial T}{\partial q^i} = -\frac{\partial V}{\partial q^i}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{q}^i} - \frac{\partial}{\partial q^i} (T - V) = 0$$

• $T(q, \dot{q})$

• $V(q); \frac{dV}{dq^i} = 0$

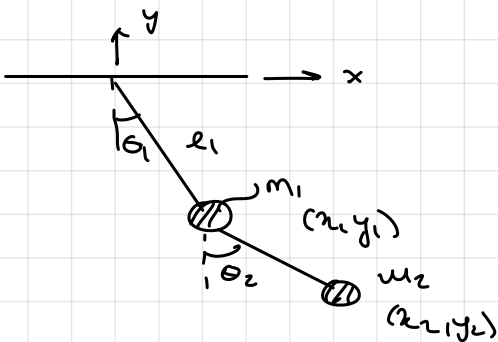
def: $\mathcal{L} = T - V$. Då gäller:

$$\frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \dot{q}^i} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial q^i} = 0$$

↑
Lagrangefunktionen

↑
Lagrange ekv. i kons. system

Ex: Dubbel pendulum



Kinematic constraint:

$$x_1 = l_1 \sin \theta_1$$

$$y_1 = -l_1 \cos \theta_1$$

$$x_2 = l_1 \sin \theta_1 + l_2 \sin \theta_2$$

$$y_2 = -l_1 \cos \theta_1 - l_2 \cos \theta_2$$

$$\dot{x}_1 = \dot{\theta}_1 \cos \theta_1 \cdot l_1$$

$$\dot{x}_2 = l_1 \cos \theta_1 \cdot \dot{\theta}_1 + l_2 \cos \theta_2 \cdot \dot{\theta}_2$$

$$\dot{y}_1 = -\dot{\theta}_1 \cdot l_1 \sin \theta_1$$

$$\dot{y}_2 = -l_1 \sin \theta_1 \cdot \dot{\theta}_1 - l_2 \sin \theta_2 \cdot \dot{\theta}_2$$

Potentiell energi: $u_1 g y_1 + u_2 g y_2 = -(u_1 + u_2) g l_1 \cos \theta_1 - u_2 g l_2 \cos \theta_2$

Kinetisk energi: $\frac{1}{2} u_1 (l_1^2 \cos^2 \theta_1 \cdot \dot{\theta}_1^2 + l_1^2 \sin^2 \theta_1 \cdot \dot{\theta}_1^2) + \frac{1}{2} u_2 (l_1^2 \omega_1^2 + 2 l_1 l_2 \omega_1 \omega_2 \cos \theta_2 \cdot \dot{\theta}_1 \cdot \dot{\theta}_2 + l_2^2 \omega_2^2)$

$$+ l_2^2 \omega^2 \sin^2 \alpha_2 \cdot \dot{\alpha}_2^2 + \cancel{l_1^2 \sin^2 \alpha_1 \cdot \dot{\alpha}_1^2} + \cancel{2 l_1 l_2 \sin \alpha_1 \sin \alpha_2 \cdot \dot{\alpha}_1 \cdot \dot{\alpha}_2} \\ + l_2^2 \sin^2 \alpha_2 \cdot \dot{\alpha}_2^2) =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} m_1 l_1^2 \dot{\alpha}_1^2 + \frac{1}{2} m_2 (l_1^2 \dot{\alpha}_1^2 + 2 l_1 l_2 \omega_1 (\alpha_1 - \alpha_2) \cdot \dot{\alpha}_1 \cdot \dot{\alpha}_2 \\ + l_2^2 \dot{\alpha}_2^2)$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathcal{L} = \frac{1}{2} m_1 l_1^2 \dot{\alpha}_1^2 + \frac{1}{2} m_2 (l_1^2 \dot{\alpha}_1^2 + 2 l_1 l_2 \omega_1 (\alpha_1 - \alpha_2) \cdot \dot{\alpha}_1 \cdot \dot{\alpha}_2 + l_2^2 \dot{\alpha}_2^2) \\ + (m_1 + m_2) g l_1 \omega_1 \alpha_1 + m_2 g l_2 \omega_1 \alpha_2$$

$$1) \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \dot{\alpha}_1} = m_1 l_1^2 \dot{\alpha}_1 + m_2 l_1^2 \dot{\alpha}_1 + m_2 l_1 l_2 \omega_1 (\alpha_1 - \alpha_2) \cdot \dot{\alpha}_2$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \dot{\alpha}_1} \right) = m_1 l_1^2 \ddot{\alpha}_1 + m_2 l_1^2 \ddot{\alpha}_1 - \cancel{m_2 l_1 l_2 \omega_1 (\dot{\alpha}_1 - \dot{\alpha}_2) \cdot \dot{\alpha}_2} \\ + m_2 l_1 l_2 \omega_1 (\alpha_1 - \alpha_2) \cdot \ddot{\alpha}_2$$

$$2) \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \alpha_1} = -\cancel{m_2 l_1 l_2 \omega_1 (\alpha_1 - \alpha_2) \cdot \dot{\alpha}_1 \cdot \dot{\alpha}_2} - (m_1 + m_2) g l_1 \sin \alpha_1$$

$$= 0$$

$$(1) (m_1 + m_2) l_1 \ddot{\alpha}_1 + m_2 l_2 \ddot{\alpha}_2 \sin(\alpha_1 - \alpha_2) + m_2 l_2 \dot{\alpha}_2 \omega_1 (\alpha_1 - \alpha_2) + (m_1 + m_2) g \sin \alpha_1 = 0$$

$$(2) m_2 l_2 \ddot{\alpha}_2 + m_2 l_1 \ddot{\alpha}_1 \omega_1 (\alpha_1 - \alpha_2) - m_2 l_1 \dot{\alpha}_1^2 \sin(\alpha_1 - \alpha_2) + m_2 g \sin \alpha_2 = 0$$

hagranges ekvationer

1) Hur många frihetsgrader har systemet?

Inför så många koordinater q^i . $i=1, \dots, N$

2) Hitta den kinetiska energin $T(q, \dot{q})$

Hitta den potentiella energin $V(q)$.

Bilda $\mathcal{L}(q, \dot{q}) := T(q, \dot{q}) - V(q)$

3) Beräkna $\frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \dot{q}^i} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial q^i} = 0 \quad \forall q^i$.

Exempel: (38 i kompendiet).

1) En frihetsgrad. (θ)

2) $T: \frac{1}{2}(m+M)(a\dot{\theta})^2 + \frac{1}{2}I\dot{\theta}^2$ ← glöm ej!

$$V: -mg(-a\theta + \text{konst}') - Mg(a\theta + \text{konst}) =$$

$$= mga\theta - Mga\theta + \text{konst}'' = ga\theta(m-M) + \text{konst}''$$

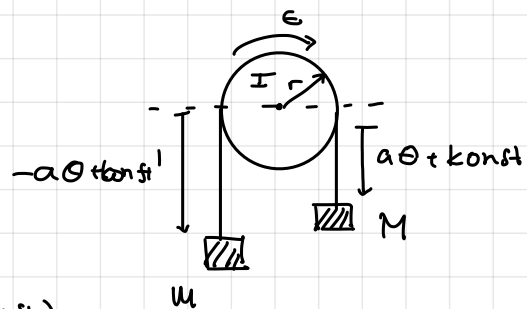
$$\mathcal{L} = \frac{1}{2}(m+M)(a\dot{\theta})^2 + ga\theta(m-M) + \text{konst}'' \quad \text{Vi har nu:}$$

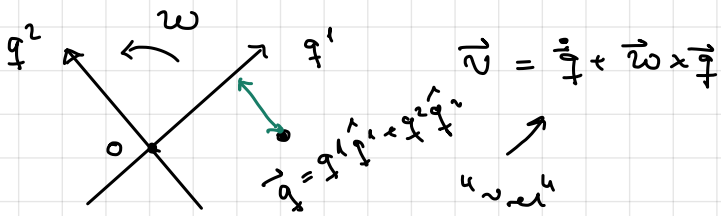
3) $\frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \dot{\theta}} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \theta} = (m+M)a^2\ddot{\theta} + I\ddot{\theta} - ga(m-M)$

$$= ((m+M)a^2 + I)\ddot{\theta} + ga(m-M) = 0$$

$$\ddot{\theta} = \frac{ag(m-M)}{(m+M)a^2 + I} \quad \leftarrow$$

Om $m=M$ blir $\ddot{\theta} = 0$. Rimligt.





Skalar trippelprod.

$$a \cdot (b \times c) = b \cdot (c \times a) = c \cdot (a \times b)$$

$$T = \frac{1}{2} m v^2 = \frac{1}{2} m (|\dot{q}_1|^2 + 2\dot{q}_1 \cdot (\vec{\omega} \times \vec{q}_1) + |\vec{\omega} \times \vec{q}_1|^2) =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} m (|\dot{q}_1|^2 + 2\dot{q}_1 \cdot (\vec{\omega} \times \vec{q}_1) + \underbrace{(\vec{\omega} \times \vec{q}_1) \cdot (\vec{\omega} \times \vec{q}_1)}_{\text{permutera}})$$

$$\cdot \frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{q}_i} = m (\dot{q}_1 + (\vec{\omega} \times \vec{q}_1))_i = \dot{q}_1 \cdot (\dot{q}_1 \times \vec{\omega}) = \dot{q}_1 \cdot (\vec{\omega} \times \vec{q}_1) \times \vec{\omega}$$

$$\cdot \frac{\partial T}{\partial q_i} = m (\dot{q}_1 \times \vec{\omega} + (\vec{\omega} \times \vec{q}_1) \times \vec{\omega})_i$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{q}_i} - \frac{\partial T}{\partial q_i} = m (\ddot{q}_1 + \vec{\omega} \times \dot{q}_1 + \vec{\omega} \times \dot{q}_1 - \dot{q}_1 \times \vec{\omega} - (\vec{\omega} \times \vec{q}_1) \times \vec{\omega})_i =$$

antisymm.

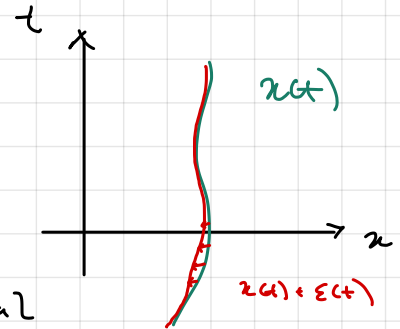
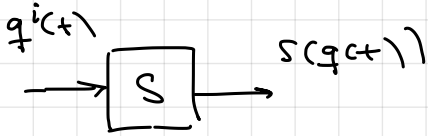
$$= m (\ddot{q}_1 + \vec{\omega} \times \dot{q}_1 + \underbrace{2\vec{\omega} \times \dot{q}_1}_{\text{rotor}} + \underbrace{\vec{\omega} \times (\vec{\omega} \times \vec{q}_1)}_{\text{cent.}})_i$$

↑
rot

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} V = -m g q^2 \Rightarrow \frac{\partial V}{\partial q^2} = -m g \text{ vilket hade gett } q_1 \text{ enl.} \\ \text{ovan men extra } m g \text{ term i } q_2. \\ ? \end{array} \right.$$

Vertansprincipen

Definiera vertan: $S = \int_{t_1}^{t_2} d\tau L(q, \dot{q})$

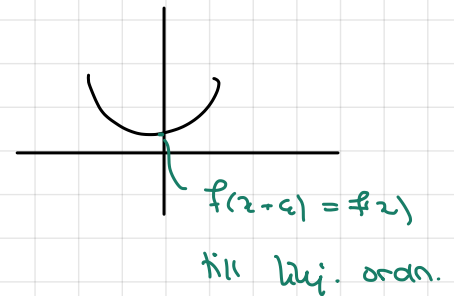


S är funktioner av tid. S: funktion \rightarrow tal

S kallas för en funktion

Princip: "Banorna" (lsgn.) till Lagranges ekv. är stationära punkter till S

Om stationär punkt: $S[q + \varepsilon] = S[q]$



$$S[q + \varepsilon] = \int_{t_1}^{t_2} d\tau L(q + \varepsilon, \dot{q} + \dot{\varepsilon})$$
$$L(q + \varepsilon, \dot{q} + \dot{\varepsilon}) = L(q, \dot{q}) + \varepsilon \frac{\partial L}{\partial q} + \dot{\varepsilon} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}}$$

$$\rightarrow S[q + \varepsilon] - S[q] = \int_{t_1}^{t_2} d\tau \left(\varepsilon \frac{\partial L}{\partial q} + \dot{\varepsilon} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}} \right)$$

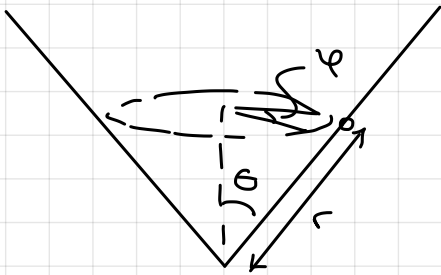
Stationär plet: partiella derivator längs alla funktioner ska vara 0.

$$\Rightarrow \int d\tau \varepsilon \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial q} - \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}} \right) = 0 \quad \forall \text{ små } \varepsilon.$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial L}{\partial q} - \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}} = 0.$$

Ex: (25/26)

Partikel rör sig på en kon



2 frihetsgrader (r, φ)

$$T = \frac{1}{2} m v^2 = \frac{1}{2} m (\dot{r}^2 + (r \sin \theta \dot{\varphi})^2)$$

$$V = m g r \cos \theta$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathcal{L} = T - V = \frac{1}{2} m (\dot{r}^2 + r^2 \sin^2 \theta \dot{\varphi}^2) - m g r \cos \theta$$

$$r: \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \dot{r}} \right) - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial r} = \frac{d}{dt} (m \dot{r}) - (m r \sin^2 \theta \dot{\varphi}^2) + m g \cos \theta = 0$$

$$\dots \quad \ddot{r} - r \sin^2 \theta \dot{\varphi}^2 + g \cos \theta = 0 \quad (1)$$

$$\varphi: \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \dot{\varphi}} \right) - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \varphi} = \frac{d}{dt} (m r^2 \sin^2 \theta \dot{\varphi})$$

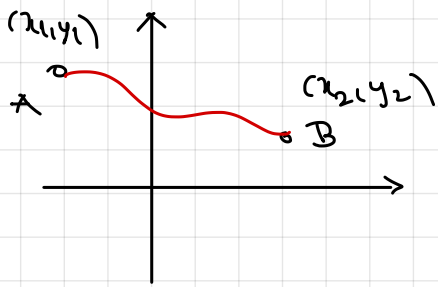
$$\frac{d}{dt} (r^2 \sin^2 \theta \dot{\varphi}) = 0. \quad (2)$$

$$2r \cdot \ddot{r} \sin^2 \theta \dot{\varphi} + r^2 \sin(\theta) \cdot \ddot{\theta} \dot{\varphi} + r^2 \sin^2(\theta) \ddot{\varphi}$$

Mekanik:

- Testa tidigare rotation och potentiell energi.
- Calculus of variations (se boks / lärledn.).
- Uppgifter: boken.

Derivering av Eulers Lagranges Ekvation



Vi vill hitta $y = f(x)$ s.a. funktionalen

$$I = \int_{x_1}^{x_2} F(x, y, y') dx \text{ är stationär.}$$

$$y(x_1) = y_1; y(x_2) = y_2$$

Antag $y(x)$ gör I stationär & uppfyller randvillkoren.

Introducera $\eta(x)$; $\eta(x_1) = \eta(x_2) = 0$.

Låt $\bar{y}(x) := y(x) + \epsilon \eta(x)$

\bar{y} representerar en familj av kurvor, vi vill hitta ett specifikt $\bar{y}(x)$ s.a. $I(\epsilon) = \int_{x_1}^{x_2} F(x, \bar{y}, \bar{y}') dx$ är stationär

Dvs: $\left. \frac{dI}{d\epsilon} \right|_{\epsilon=0} = 0$

$$\frac{dI}{d\epsilon} = 0 : \left. \frac{d}{d\epsilon} \int_{x_1}^{x_2} F(x, \bar{y}, \bar{y}') dx \right|_{\epsilon=0} =$$

$$= \int_{x_1}^{x_2} \left. \frac{\partial}{\partial \epsilon} F(x, \bar{y}, \bar{y}') \right|_{\epsilon=0} dx = 0 \Rightarrow \int_{x_1}^{x_2} \left. \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} \frac{\partial \bar{y}}{\partial \epsilon} + \frac{\partial F}{\partial y'} \frac{\partial \bar{y}'}{\partial \epsilon} \right|_{\epsilon=0} dx = 0.$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_{x_1}^{x_2} \left[\frac{\partial F}{\partial y} \eta(x) + \frac{\partial F}{\partial y'} \cdot \eta'(x) \right] \Big|_{\epsilon=0} dx$$

$$\therefore \int_{x_1}^{x_2} \frac{\partial F}{\partial y'} \eta' dx = \underbrace{\frac{\partial F}{\partial y'} \int_{x_1}^{x_2} \eta' dx}_{\text{p.i.}} - \int_{x_1}^{x_2} \left(\int_{x_1}^x \eta' dx \right) \cdot \frac{d}{dx} \frac{\partial F}{\partial y'} dx$$

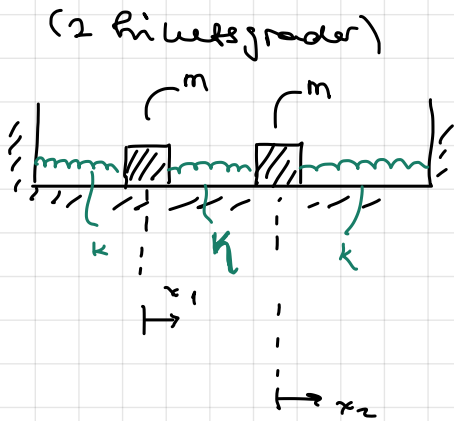
$$= \eta(x_2) - \eta(x_1) = 0.$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_{x_1}^{x_2} \left[\frac{\partial F}{\partial y} - \frac{d}{dx} \frac{\partial F}{\partial y'} \right] \eta dx = 0$$

Ty η godtyckligt, lika m. 0 om $\frac{\partial F}{\partial y} - \frac{d}{dx} \frac{\partial F}{\partial y'} = 0$

Lagranges
ekvation

Exempel:



$$T = \frac{1}{2} m \dot{x}_1^2 + \frac{1}{2} m \dot{x}_2^2$$

$$V = \frac{1}{2} k x_1^2 + \frac{1}{2} k x_2^2 + \frac{1}{2} k (x_1 - x_2)^2$$

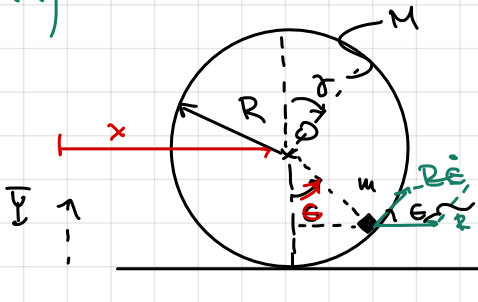
$$L = T - V = \frac{1}{2} m \dot{x}_1^2 + \frac{1}{2} m \dot{x}_2^2$$

$$- \frac{1}{2} k x_1^2 - \frac{1}{2} k x_2^2 - \frac{1}{2} k (x_1 - x_2)^2$$

$$\begin{cases} \underline{x_1}: \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}_1} \right) - \frac{\partial L}{\partial x_1} = m \ddot{x}_1 + k x_1 + k (x_1 - x_2) = 0 \\ \underline{x_2}: m \ddot{x}_2 + k x_2 + k (x_2 - x_1) = 0. \end{cases}$$

↑
Kopplade linjära ODE'S.

49)



Start från vilsa $s = e - \pi/2$.

högret av O som \hat{e}_k av Θ .

$$v^2 = (R \dot{\Theta})^2 + (r \dot{\phi})^2 - 2Rr \dot{\Theta} \dot{\phi}$$

2 frihetsgrader (x, Θ)

$$T = \frac{1}{2} M (R \dot{\phi})^2 + \frac{1}{2} M r^2 \dot{\phi}^2 + \frac{1}{2} m R^2 (\dot{\Theta}^2 + \dot{\phi}^2 + 2 \dot{\Theta} \dot{\phi} \cos \Theta)$$

$$V = -m g R \cos \Theta$$

$$L = M R^2 \dot{\phi}^2 + \frac{1}{2} m R^2 (\dot{\Theta}^2 + \dot{\phi}^2 + 2 \dot{\Theta} \dot{\phi} \cos \Theta) + m g R \cos \Theta$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\phi}} = \frac{d}{dt} (2M R^2 \dot{\phi} + m R^2 \dot{\phi} + m R^2 \dot{\Theta} \cos \Theta) = 0$$

$$= (2M R^2 \ddot{\phi} + m R^2 \ddot{\phi} + m R^2 \ddot{\Theta} \cos \Theta - m R^2 \dot{\Theta}^2 \sin \Theta) =$$

$$= R^2 ((2M + m) \ddot{\phi} + m \ddot{\Theta} \cos \Theta - m \dot{\Theta}^2 \sin \Theta) = 0$$

$$\ddot{\phi} = \frac{m \dot{\Theta}^2 \sin \Theta - m \ddot{\Theta} \cos \Theta}{2M + m} \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \dot{\epsilon}} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \epsilon} = mR^2 \frac{d}{dt} (\dot{\epsilon} + \dot{\varphi} \omega_1 \vartheta) + mgR \sin \vartheta + mR^2 \dot{\varphi} \dot{\epsilon} \sin \vartheta$$

$$\therefore \ddot{\epsilon} + \ddot{\varphi} \omega_1 \vartheta - \cancel{\dot{\varphi} \dot{\epsilon} \omega_1 \vartheta - \dot{\varphi} \dot{\epsilon} \omega_1 \vartheta} + gR \sin \vartheta + \cancel{\dot{\varphi} \dot{\epsilon} \sin \vartheta} = 0$$

$$\therefore \ddot{\epsilon} + \ddot{\varphi} \omega_1 \vartheta + gR \sin \vartheta = 0.$$

$$\therefore \dot{\varphi} + \dot{\epsilon} \omega_1 \vartheta = \text{konst.}$$

$$\rightarrow (2M+m) \dot{\varphi} + m \dot{\epsilon} \omega_1 \vartheta = \text{konst.}$$

$\vartheta = \pi/2, \dot{\epsilon} = 0, \dot{\varphi} = 0 \Rightarrow 0$. us byggumstevilkon

(Dus $(2M+m) \dot{\varphi} + m \dot{\epsilon} \omega_1 \vartheta = 0$
 Då $\dot{\epsilon} < 0$ hur $\dot{\varphi} = 0$. Rimligt!)

$$\therefore (2M+m) \frac{d\varphi}{dt} = -m \frac{d\epsilon}{dt} \omega_1 \vartheta$$

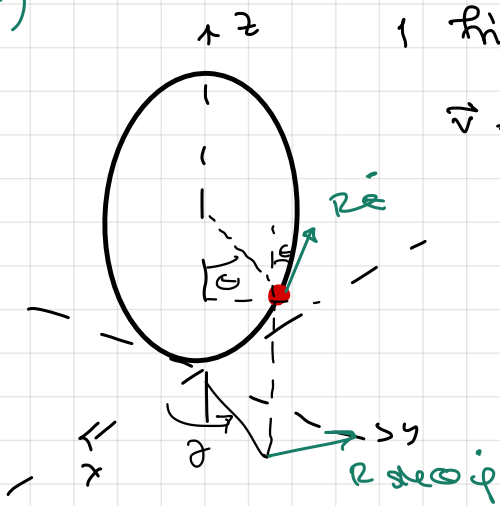
$$\therefore (2M+m) d\varphi = -m d\epsilon \omega_1 \vartheta$$

$$\therefore (2M+m) \varphi = -m \int_{\pi/2}^{\vartheta} \omega_1 \vartheta d\vartheta = -m (\sin \vartheta - 1) = -m(1 - \sin \vartheta)$$

$$\rightarrow \varphi = \frac{m(1 - \sin \vartheta)}{2M+m}$$

$$\therefore \text{Då } \vartheta = 0 \text{ fås } \varphi = \frac{m}{2M+m} = \frac{1}{1 + 2\frac{M}{m}}$$

27)



1 Freiheitsgrad (θ)

$$\vec{v} = R \dot{\theta} \sin \theta \hat{e}_\theta + R \dot{\theta} \omega \cos \theta \hat{e}_z - R \sin \theta \dot{\phi} \hat{e}_\phi$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore |\vec{v}|^2 &= R^2 \dot{\theta}^2 \sin^2 \theta + R^2 \dot{\theta}^2 \omega^2 \cos^2 \theta + R^2 \sin^2 \theta \cdot \dot{\phi}^2 = \\ &= R \dot{\theta}^2 + R \sin^2 \theta \dot{\phi}^2. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rightarrow T &= \frac{1}{2} m |\vec{v}|^2 = \frac{1}{2} m R^2 (\dot{\theta}^2 + \sin^2 \theta \cdot \dot{\phi}^2) \\ \varepsilon &= -m g R \cos \theta \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \mathcal{L} = T - \varepsilon = \frac{1}{2} m R^2 (\dot{\theta}^2 + \sin^2 \theta \cdot \dot{\phi}^2) + m g R \cos \theta$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rightarrow \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \dot{\theta}} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \theta} &= \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{1}{2} m R^2 (2 \dot{\theta}) \right) - \frac{1}{2} m R^2 (\sin 2\theta) \cdot \dot{\phi}^2 \\ &\quad - m g R (-\sin \theta) = \\ &= m R^2 \ddot{\theta} - m R^2 \sin \theta \cos \theta \omega^2 + m g R \sin \theta = 0. \end{aligned}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \ddot{\theta} + \left(\frac{g}{R} - \sin \theta \cos \theta \omega^2 \right) \sin \theta = 0.$$

$$\therefore \ddot{\theta} + \left(\frac{g}{R} - \sin^2 \theta \omega^2 \right) \sin \theta = 0.$$

Für stabile Positionen: $\ddot{\theta} = 0$.

$$\therefore \left(\frac{g}{R} - \sin^2 \theta_0 \omega^2 \right) \sin \theta_0 = 0.$$

$$\omega^2 \sin^2 \theta_0 = \frac{g}{R} \quad \text{oder} \quad \sin \theta_0 = 0 \quad ; \quad \theta_0 = 0 \quad \text{oder} \quad \pi.$$

(1) da $\left| \frac{g}{R \omega^2} \right| \leq 1$

(2)

folgt aus $\left| \frac{g}{R \omega^2} \right| \leq 1$

Fall 1 \exists 1 stabila positioner $\omega \sin \omega_0 = \frac{g}{r \cdot \Omega^2}$

men om $\left| \frac{g}{r \cdot \Omega^2} \right| \leq 1 \Leftrightarrow \sqrt{\frac{g}{r}} \leq \Omega$

Fall 2 om $\sin \omega_0 = 0$, dvs $\omega_0 = 0, \pi$

Om $\dot{\varphi} < \Omega$ så finns 0 & π som stabila positioner.

2a

40, 43, 51, 52, 64, 65, 67

37 En frihetsgrad (ϕ).

där $x = a \cos \phi$, $y = b \sin \phi$

$$T = \frac{1}{2} m (\dot{x}^2 + \dot{y}^2) = \frac{1}{2} m (a^2 \sin^2 \phi \cdot \dot{\phi}^2 + b^2 \cos^2 \phi \cdot \dot{\phi}^2)$$

$$\Rightarrow L = T - U = \frac{1}{2} m (a^2 \sin^2 \phi \cdot \dot{\phi}^2 + b^2 \cos^2 \phi \cdot \dot{\phi}^2)$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\phi}} - \frac{\partial L}{\partial \phi} = \frac{d}{dt} \left[\frac{1}{2} m (2a^2 \sin^2 \phi \cdot \dot{\phi} + 2b^2 \cos^2 \phi \cdot \dot{\phi}) \right]$$

$$- \frac{1}{2} m (a^2 \sin(2\phi) \cdot \dot{\phi}^2 - b^2 \cos(2\phi) \cdot \dot{\phi}^2)$$

$$= \frac{d}{dt} \left(m \dot{\phi} (a^2 \sin^2 \phi + b^2 \cos^2 \phi) - \frac{1}{2} m \dot{\phi}^2 (a^2 \sin(2\phi) - b^2 \cos(2\phi)) \right) = 0$$

$$= m \ddot{\phi} (a^2 \sin^2 \phi + b^2 \cos^2 \phi) +$$

$$+ m \dot{\phi}^2 (a^2 \sin(2\phi) - b^2 \cos(2\phi)) - \frac{1}{2} m \dot{\phi}^2 (a^2 \sin(2\phi) - b^2 \cos(2\phi))$$

$$= m \ddot{\phi} (a^2 \sin^2 \phi + b^2 \cos^2 \phi) + m \dot{\phi}^2 (a^2 \sin \phi \cos \phi - b^2 \sin \phi \cos \phi) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \ddot{\phi} + \frac{(a^2 - b^2) \sin \phi \cos \phi}{a^2 \sin^2 \phi + b^2 \cos^2 \phi} \dot{\phi}^2 = 0.$$

Om $a = b$ fås $\ddot{\phi} = 0$. Rimligt! Konstant $\dot{\phi}$ pga symmetri!

Vad är tidsutvecklingen av $A(q,p)$?

$$\dot{A} = \dot{q} \frac{\partial A}{\partial q} + \dot{p} \frac{\partial A}{\partial p} = \frac{\partial A}{\partial t} \cdot \frac{\partial H}{\partial p} - \frac{\partial H}{\partial q} \cdot \frac{\partial A}{\partial p} = \{A, H\}$$

↑ Poissonparentes

$$\dot{H} = \{H, H\} = 0.$$

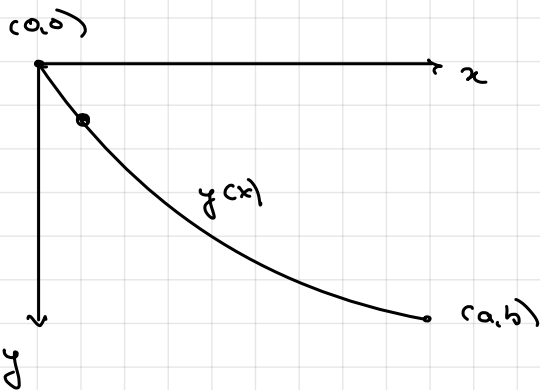
↑ kons-system!

Om vi kan hitta koord. s. $\frac{\partial H}{\partial t} = 0 \Rightarrow \dot{p} = 0.$

• Ex: Translationsymmetri.

Rotationsymmetri $\frac{\partial H}{\partial \varphi} = 0 \Rightarrow p_\varphi = \text{konst.}$
 ↑ P.M.M.

Brachistochron - problemet



Partikel glider på kurvan $y = y(x)$

från $(a,0)$ till (a,b)

$$S = \int dt \quad \text{där} \quad dt = \frac{ds}{v}$$

$$v = \sqrt{2gy(x)} \quad \Rightarrow \quad ds = \sqrt{1 + y'(x)^2} dx.$$

$$\Rightarrow S = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2g}} \int_0^a \sqrt{\frac{1 + y'(x)^2}{y(x)}} dx$$

$$\text{Dvs: } L[x, y(x), y'(x)] = \sqrt{\frac{1 + y'(x)^2}{y(x)}}$$

Euler-Lagrange ger:

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial y'} \right) - \frac{\partial L}{\partial y} = \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{y'(x)}{\sqrt{y(x)(1 + y'(x)^2)}} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{1 + y'(x)^2}{y(x)^3}}$$

$$= \frac{y''}{\sqrt{y} \sqrt{1 + y'^2}} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{y'^2}{\sqrt{y^3} \sqrt{1 + y'^2}} - \frac{y'^2 y^4}{\sqrt{y} \sqrt{1 + y'^2}} + \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{1 + y'^2}{y^3}}$$

$$\Rightarrow 0 = y'' y (1+y'^2) - \frac{1}{2} y'^2 (1+y'^2) - \cancel{y y'^2 y''} + \frac{1}{2} (1+y'^2)^2 =$$

$$= y'' y + \frac{1}{2} y'^2 + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\therefore 2y y'' + y'^3 + y' = 0.$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d}{dx} (y y'^2 + y) = 0.$$

$$\hookrightarrow y y'^2 + y = C$$

$$y' = \sqrt{\frac{C}{y} - 1} = \sqrt{\frac{C-y}{y}}$$

$$\int dy \sqrt{\frac{y}{C-y}} = \int dx$$

$$x = \int dy \sqrt{\frac{y}{C-y}} + D$$

Substitution: $y = C \sin^2 u = C(u - \frac{1}{2} \sin^2 2u) + D$

$$\therefore x = C(u - \frac{1}{2} \sin^2 2u) + D =$$

$$\therefore y = \frac{C}{2} (1 - \cos(2u))$$

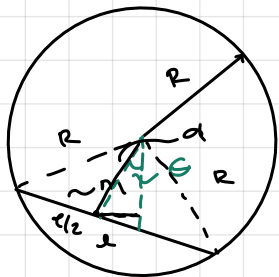
parameter Representation!

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = C \begin{pmatrix} u - \sin^2 u \\ 1 - \cos 2u \end{pmatrix}$$

↑ en cykloid

3 juni 2016 2.

$$0 \leq \alpha \leq 2R$$



Bestäm EoM av pinnen.

Små rörelser kring det stabila jämviktsläget.

En frihetsgrad (ϵ)

$$T = \frac{1}{2} (\underbrace{m\epsilon^2}_{\text{rotation kring } O} + m\alpha^2) \dot{\epsilon}^2 = \frac{1}{2} (m\frac{\alpha^2}{12} + m(\epsilon^2 - \frac{\alpha^2}{4})) \dot{\epsilon}^2$$

$$= mR^2 \left(\frac{\alpha^2}{3} + 1 - \alpha^2 \right) \dot{\epsilon}^2 =$$

$$= mR^2 \left(1 - \frac{2}{3} \alpha^2 \right) \dot{\epsilon}^2$$

Låt $\alpha := \frac{2}{2R} \epsilon \in [0, 1]$

$$v = -uy \dot{\alpha} \cos \theta = -uy \sqrt{R^2 - \frac{e^2}{4}} \omega \sin \theta =$$

$$= -uyR \sqrt{1 - \alpha^2} \omega \sin \theta$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathcal{L} = mR^2(1 - \frac{2}{3}\alpha^2) \dot{\theta}^2 + uyR \sqrt{1 - \alpha^2} \omega \sin \theta$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \dot{\theta}} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \theta} = \frac{d}{dt} (2mR^2(1 - \frac{2}{3}\alpha^2) \dot{\theta}) + uyR \sqrt{1 - \alpha^2} \sin \theta = 0.$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2mR^2(1 - \frac{2}{3}\alpha^2) \ddot{\theta} + uyR \sqrt{1 - \alpha^2} \sin \theta = 0,$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \ddot{\theta} + \frac{\sqrt{1 - \alpha^2} g}{1 - \frac{2}{3}\alpha^2 R} \sin \theta = 0. \quad (*)$$

små sv. knyg ju - löset små ≈ 0 .

$$\therefore \omega = \sqrt{\frac{g \sqrt{1 - \alpha^2}}{R(1 - \frac{2}{3}\alpha^2)}} \quad \left\{ \alpha = \frac{e}{2R} \right\}$$

Kon ihåg!!

Om $\alpha = 0$, dvs $e = 0 \Rightarrow \omega = \sqrt{g/R}$ Rimligt. Rotera ickeslutt.

Om $\alpha = 1$, $\omega = 0$. Rimligt! Kan ej rotera knyg ju - löset ty

tyget ickeslutt voreff. \Rightarrow ulla!

eller: $\ddot{\theta} = \dot{\theta} \frac{d\dot{\theta}}{d\theta}$

$$\Rightarrow \dot{\theta} d\dot{\theta} = - \frac{\sqrt{1 - \alpha^2} g}{1 - \frac{2}{3}\alpha^2 R} \sin \theta d\theta \quad \left. \vphantom{\Rightarrow} \right\} \text{lös ulla byggwiderkor!!}$$

För vilket värde på α är ω störst?

$$f(\alpha) := \frac{\sqrt{1 - \alpha^2}}{1 - \frac{2}{3}\alpha^2} \quad \therefore f'(\alpha) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{1 - \alpha^2}} (-2\alpha)(1 - \frac{2}{3}\alpha^2) - (-\frac{4}{3}\alpha) \sqrt{1 - \alpha^2}$$

$$\therefore -\alpha(1 - \frac{2}{3}\alpha^2) + \frac{4}{3}\alpha(1 - \alpha^2) = 0. \quad \alpha = 0 \text{ (min)}$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{3}\alpha - \frac{2}{3}\alpha^3 = 0 \quad \therefore \frac{\alpha}{3}(1 - 2\alpha^2) = 0. \quad \int \quad \alpha = 1/\sqrt{2} \text{ (max)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{max } \omega(\alpha) = \frac{1/\sqrt{2}}{1 - 1/3} = \frac{1/\sqrt{2}}{2/3} = \frac{3}{2\sqrt{2}} \approx 1 \text{ utt större än 1.}$$

linjära ordinära diff-ekvationer

dena ekvationer är en viss typ

variabel: t

funktion: $x(t)$

$$\frac{d^p x}{dt^p} + a_{p-1} \frac{d^{p-1} x}{dt^{p-1}} + \dots + a_1 \frac{dx}{dt} + a_0 x = F(t)$$

$$\begin{cases} F := 0 : \text{homogen} \\ F \neq 0 : \text{inhomogen} \end{cases}$$

Om ordning p : p koefficienter a_0, \dots, a_{p-1}

I mekaniken är de oftast linjära då vi kan betrakta små rörelser kring jämviktsläget.

Linjära ekv: Om $x(t) = \tilde{x}(t)$ är lösningar så är

$x(t) + \tilde{x}(t)$ en lösning enl. lineariteten. (homogent fall).

Vi har ett linjärt rum av lösn. som (om linjärt oberoende)

∴ då kan $x^{(1)}, \dots, x^{(q)}$ betraktas som en bas för rummet

$$\text{∴ då är } x(t) = \sum_{i=1}^q c_i x^{(i)}(t).$$

Basen har dimension $q = p$.

Homogen: Gissa lösning av formen $x(t) = e^{\lambda t}$.

Exempel: $p=0$: för trivial.

$$p=1: \dot{x} + a_0 x = 0.$$

$$\lambda e^{\lambda t} + a_0 e^{\lambda t} = 0 \quad \therefore e^{\lambda t} (\lambda + a_0) = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda = -a_0.$$

$$x(t) = A e^{-a_0 t} \quad (\text{linjärt komb. av lösningarna}).$$

Allmänt: Skriv eku som $P\left(\frac{d}{dt}\right)x = 0$.

$$\bullet P\left(\frac{d}{dt}\right) = \left(\frac{d}{dt}\right)^p + a_{p-1}\left(\frac{d}{dt}\right)^{p-1} + \dots + a_0$$

Ansätt: $x(t) = e^{\lambda t}$

← karakteristisk eku.

$$\rightarrow P(\lambda) = \lambda^p + a_{p-1}\lambda^{p-1} + \dots + a_1\lambda + a_0 = 0.$$

Lös polynomet för λ . Alltid p lösningar.

1 Mekanik: $m\ddot{x} = F \rightarrow$ 2a gradseku.

$$\lambda^2 + a_1\lambda + a_0 = 0. \quad \therefore x(t) = A_1 e^{\lambda_1 t} + A_2 e^{\lambda_2 t}$$

$$\Rightarrow x(t) = \sum_{i=1}^p C_i e^{\lambda_i t}$$

Om n st värden lika μ : $Q(t) e^{\mu t}$
↑
grad $n-1$

Exempel: $\ddot{x} + a_1\dot{x} + a_0x = 0$

$$\ddot{x} + \omega_0^2 x = 0.$$

$$\downarrow$$
$$\lambda^2 + \omega_0^2 = 0. \quad \int \lambda = \pm i\omega_0$$

$$x(t) = A e^{i\omega_0 t} + B e^{-i\omega_0 t}$$

$$= C \cos \omega_0 t + D \sin \omega_0 t$$

↗ betrakta som en kraft

Om \dot{x} ingår, flytta till högerledets skalbar potential ty kuvor endast på läge \rightarrow ej konservativt.

dimlös

svag dämpning

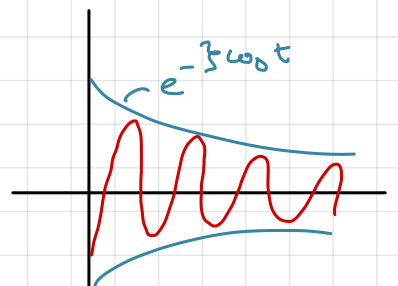
$$\ddot{x} + 2\zeta\omega_0\dot{x} + \omega_0^2 x = 0.$$

$$\lambda = -\zeta\omega_0 \pm \sqrt{\omega_0^2(\zeta^2 - 1)} = -\zeta\omega_0 \pm \omega_0\sqrt{\zeta^2 - 1} = \omega_0(-\zeta \pm \sqrt{\zeta^2 - 1})$$

$$\bullet 0 \leq \zeta < 1: \lambda = \omega_0(-\zeta \pm i\sqrt{1 - \zeta^2})$$

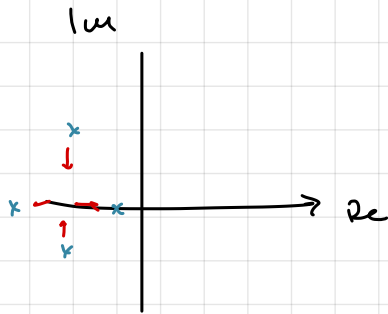
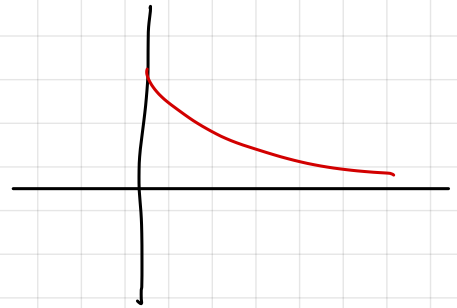
$$x_{\pm}(t) = e^{\omega_0(-\zeta \pm i\sqrt{1 - \zeta^2})t} = e^{-\zeta\omega_0 t} e^{\pm i\omega_0\sqrt{1 - \zeta^2}t}$$

$$= e^{-\zeta\omega_0 t} (A \cos \omega t + B \sin \omega t) \quad \text{där } \omega = \omega_0\sqrt{1 - \zeta^2}$$



- $\zeta > 1$: $x(t) = e^{(-\zeta \pm \sqrt{\zeta^2 - 1}) \omega_0 t}$

↑ stark dämpning



(Systemet har icke noggrannhet hos parametrarna)
 exakt
 för kritiskt dämpat fall.

- $\zeta = 1$: $x(t) = (A + Bt) e^{-\omega_0 t}$

↑ kritiskt dämpat

Inhomogen: F(t)

hitta en lösning (partikulärlösning) $x_p(t)$.

Allmän lösning: $x(t) = x_p(t) + x_h(t)$.

System av linjära diff-eku

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_1(t) \\ x_2(t) \\ \vdots \\ x_n(t) \end{pmatrix} = \mathbf{x}(t) \quad ; \quad \ddot{\mathbf{x}} + \mathbf{K}\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{0}$$

$$\leftarrow \begin{pmatrix} \ddot{x}_1(t) \\ \vdots \\ \ddot{x}_n(t) \end{pmatrix} = \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} k_{11} & k_{12} & & \\ & \ddots & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & k_{nn} \end{bmatrix}}_{\text{symmetrisk (varför?)}} \begin{pmatrix} x_1(t) \\ \vdots \\ x_n(t) \end{pmatrix}$$

Ansats: $\mathbf{x}(t) = \mathbf{A} e^{\lambda t}$
 ↑
 amplitudvektor

$$\rightarrow \lambda^2 A + K A = 0.$$

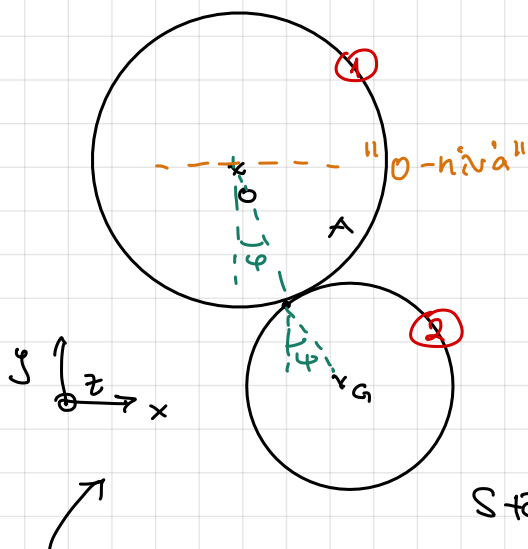
A är en egenvektor till K u. egenvärde $-\lambda^2$.

$$\therefore \det(K + \lambda^2 I) = 0 \text{ ger egenvärden } -\lambda_i^2$$

↓

egenvektor A

58 En dubbelpenne består av två identiska homogena diskar.



Sökt: Lagrangianen för systemet
Rörelsekvationerna för små svängningar

Lösen: Analytisk mekanik

φ, ψ är våra generaliserade koordinater.

Ställ upp T s v.

2 frihetsgrader (antag massa m, radie R)

$$T = T_1 + T_2 = \frac{1}{2} I_d \dot{\varphi}^2 + \frac{1}{2} m \vec{v}_G^2 + \frac{1}{2} I_d \dot{\psi}^2$$

$$I_d = \int (x^2 + y^2) dm = \frac{m}{\pi R^2} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^R r^3 dr d\theta = \frac{mR^2}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{v}_G &= R(\sin\varphi + \sin\psi)\hat{x} - R(\cos\varphi + \cos\psi)\hat{y} = \\ &= R(\cos\varphi \cdot \dot{\varphi} + \cos\psi \cdot \dot{\psi})\hat{x} + R(\sin\varphi \cdot \dot{\varphi} + \sin\psi \cdot \dot{\psi})\hat{y} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow |\vec{v}_G|^2 = R^2 (\dot{\varphi}^2 + \dot{\psi}^2 + 2\cos(\varphi - \psi) \cdot \dot{\varphi} \dot{\psi})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow T &= \frac{mR^2}{4} \dot{\varphi}^2 + \frac{1}{2} mR^2 (\dot{\varphi}^2 + \dot{\psi}^2 + 2\cos(\varphi - \psi) \cdot \dot{\varphi} \dot{\psi}) \\ &+ \frac{mR^2}{4} \dot{\psi}^2 = \frac{mR^2}{4} (3\dot{\varphi}^2 + 3\dot{\psi}^2 + 4\cos(\varphi - \psi) \cdot \dot{\varphi} \cdot \dot{\psi}) \end{aligned}$$

$$V = -mgR(\cos \varphi + \cos \psi)$$

$$\text{Dvs: } \mathcal{L} = \frac{mR^2}{4} (3\dot{\varphi}^2 + 3\dot{\psi}^2 + 4\cos(\varphi - \psi) \cdot \dot{\varphi} \cdot \dot{\psi}) + mgR(\cos \varphi + \cos \psi)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \bullet \underline{\varphi} \quad \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \dot{\varphi}} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \varphi} &= \frac{mR^2}{4} \frac{d}{dt} (6\dot{\varphi} + 4\cos(\varphi - \psi) \cdot \dot{\psi}) \\ &- \frac{mR^2}{4} (-4\sin(\varphi - \psi) \cdot \dot{\varphi} \dot{\psi}) + mgR \sin \varphi = \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{mR^2}{4} (6\ddot{\varphi} + 4\sin(\varphi - \psi) \cdot \dot{\psi}^2 + 4\cos(\varphi - \psi) \cdot \ddot{\psi}) + mgR \sin \varphi = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \bullet \underline{\psi} \quad \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \dot{\psi}} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \psi} &= \frac{mR^2}{4} \frac{d}{dt} (6\dot{\psi} + 4\cos(\varphi - \psi) \cdot \dot{\varphi}) \\ &- \frac{mR^2}{4} (4\sin(\varphi - \psi) \cdot \dot{\varphi} \cdot \dot{\psi} + 4\cos(\varphi - \psi) \ddot{\varphi}) + mgR \sin \psi = \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{mR^2}{4} (6\ddot{\psi} - 4\sin(\varphi - \psi) \cdot \dot{\varphi}^2 + 4\cos(\varphi - \psi) \cdot \ddot{\varphi}) + mgR \sin \psi = 0$$

För små svängningar kring $\varphi = \psi = 0$.

$$\sin(\varphi - \psi) \approx \varphi - \psi$$

$$\cos(\varphi - \psi) \approx 1$$

$$\dot{\varphi}^2 \approx 0$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{3}{2} \ddot{\varphi} + 1 \ddot{\psi} + \frac{g}{R} \varphi = 0 \\ \frac{3}{2} \ddot{\psi} + 1 \ddot{\varphi} + \frac{g}{R} \psi = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \ddot{\varphi} \\ \ddot{\psi} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -2g/R & 0 \\ 0 & -2g/R \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \varphi \\ \psi \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \ddot{\varphi} \\ \ddot{\psi} \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{5} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -2 \\ -2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -2g/R & 0 \\ 0 & -2g/R \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \varphi \\ \psi \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \ddot{\varphi} \\ \ddot{\psi} \end{pmatrix} + \frac{2g}{5R} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -2 \\ -2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \varphi \\ \psi \end{pmatrix} = 0.$$

↑
 repetens diagonalisering (proble i openTA, komplement (ās + uppgift))

Vi antar $\begin{pmatrix} \varphi \\ \psi \end{pmatrix} = A e^{\lambda t}$

$$\therefore \lambda^2 A + \frac{2g}{5R} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -2 \\ -2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} A = 0.$$

$$\Rightarrow \det \begin{pmatrix} 3c + \lambda^2 & -2c \\ -2c & 3c + \lambda^2 \end{pmatrix} = 0.$$

$$\therefore (\lambda^2 + 3c)^2 = 4c^2$$

$$\therefore \lambda^2 = -3c \pm 2c$$

$$\lambda_1^2 = -5c \quad \rightarrow \quad \left[\begin{array}{cc|c} -2c & -2c & 0 \\ -2c & -2c & 0 \end{array} \right] \Rightarrow \vec{x}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} A \\ -A \end{bmatrix}, \quad A \in \mathbb{R}/(0)$$

$$\lambda_2^2 = -c \quad \rightarrow \quad \left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 2c & -2c & 0 \\ -2c & 2c & 0 \end{array} \right] = \left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 2c & -2c & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] \Rightarrow \vec{x}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} B \\ B \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \varphi \\ \psi \end{pmatrix} = \operatorname{Re} \left\{ A \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} e^{i\sqrt{\frac{2g}{5}} t} + B \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} e^{i\sqrt{\frac{2g}{5R}} t} \right\} \quad \hookrightarrow B \in \mathbb{R}/(0)$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \varphi \\ \psi \end{pmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} A \cos\left(\sqrt{\frac{2g}{5}} t\right) + B \cos\left(\sqrt{\frac{2g}{5R}} t\right) \\ -A \cos\left(\sqrt{\frac{2g}{5}} t\right) + B \cos\left(\sqrt{\frac{2g}{5R}} t\right) \end{bmatrix}$$

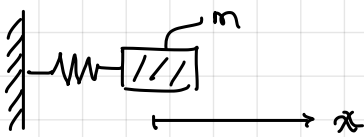
Med begynnelsevillkor för φ & ψ
 samt $\dot{\varphi}$ & $\dot{\psi}$ kan unik lösning fås.

Vidare: $\frac{\omega_1}{\omega_2} = \frac{\sqrt{\frac{2g}{5}}}{\sqrt{\frac{2g}{5R}}} = \sqrt{5} \parallel.$

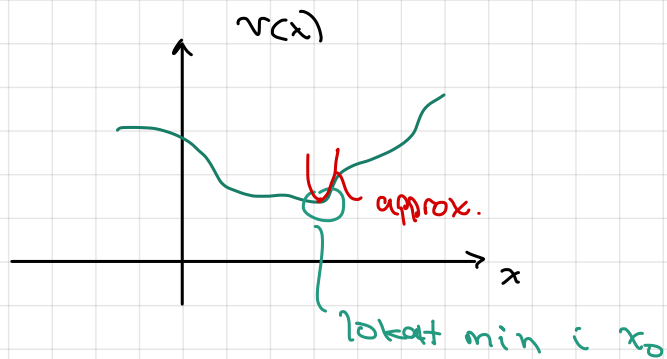
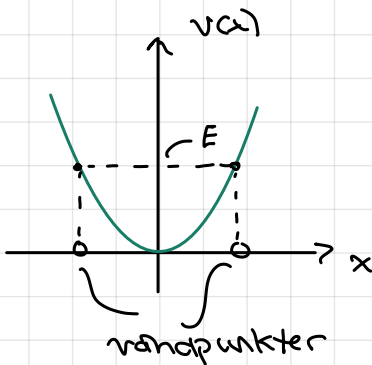
Svängningsrörelse

- Det måste finnas en återförande kraft.

$$\bullet F = -kx$$



Svarar mot en potential $V(x) = \frac{1}{2}kx^2$



- kan approximeras utlo

Taylorutveckling:

$$\begin{aligned} V(x) &= V(x_0) + \underbrace{V'(x_0)}_{=0}(x-x_0) + \frac{1}{2}V''(x_0)(x-x_0)^2 \\ &= V(x_0) + \frac{V''(x_0)}{2}(x-x_0)^2 \end{aligned}$$

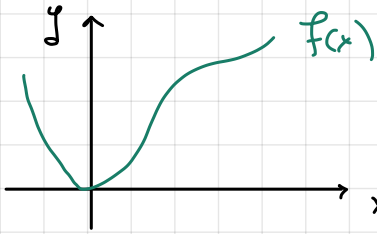
• "Alla" potentialer beter sig som en ideal fjäder för små rörelser kring stabilt jämviktsläge.

"linjarisering" av rörelsekvationer:

$$m\ddot{x} + F(x) = 0 \rightarrow m\ddot{x} + kx = 0$$

Exempel: En partikel rör sig på kurvan $y = f(x)$

(m ett lokalt min.)



$$v^2 = \dot{x}^2 + (f'(x) \cdot \dot{x})^2 = \dot{x}^2 (1 + f'(x)^2)$$

$$L = \frac{1}{2} m \dot{x}^2 (1 + f'(x)^2) - mg f(x).$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} (m \dot{x} (1 + f'(x)^2)) - \frac{1}{2} m \dot{x}^2 (2 f'(x) f''(x)) + mg f'(x) = 0.$$

$$\ddot{x} (1 + f'(x)^2) + \dot{x}^2 f'(x) f''(x) + g f'(x) = 0.$$

leta kvadratiska termer i förväg! (i $x \approx \bar{x}$ ok!)

$$T = \frac{1}{2} m \dot{x}^2 \quad v = \frac{1}{2} mg f''(0) x^2$$

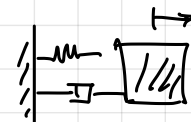
$$\therefore m \ddot{x} + mg f''(0) x = 0.$$

$$\therefore \ddot{x} + g f''(0) x = 0 \Rightarrow \omega = \sqrt{g f''(0)}$$

Lägg till 2 saker:

- Dissipativ kraft \propto hastighet

- Yttre kraft $F(t)$



$$m \ddot{x} = -kx - b \dot{x}$$

$$m \ddot{x} = -b \dot{x} - kx + F(t)$$

$$\therefore \ddot{x} + \left(\frac{b}{m}\right) \dot{x} + \left(\frac{k}{m}\right) x = \frac{F(t)}{m}$$

ω_0^2

$$= C \cos \omega_0 t = e^{i \omega_0 t}$$

$2 \omega_0$
↓
dim-lös

Lösningen till $\ddot{x} + 2\zeta\omega_0\dot{x} + \omega_0^2x = 0$.

Ansätt $x(t) = Ae^{\lambda t}$

$\therefore \lambda^2 + 2\zeta\omega_0\lambda + \omega_0^2 = 0$.

$\therefore \lambda = -\zeta\omega_0 \pm \omega_0\sqrt{\zeta^2 - 1} = \omega_0(-\zeta \pm \sqrt{\zeta^2 - 1})$

• $\zeta = 1 \therefore x(t) = (A+Bt)e^{-\zeta\omega_0 t}$ \sim kritisk dämpn.

• $\zeta \geq 1 \therefore x(t) = Ae^{\omega_+ t} + Be^{\omega_- t}$ \sim stark dämpn.

• $\zeta < 1 \therefore x(t) = Ae^{-\zeta\omega_0 t} e^{i\omega_0\sqrt{1-\zeta^2}t} =$

\sim svag dämpning

$= A e^{-\zeta\omega_0 t} \cos(\omega_0\sqrt{1-\zeta^2}t)$

Svängdarr - kritiskt dämpat

Revelse avtar lönsammare ju större ζ är.

Yttre krafter, resonans

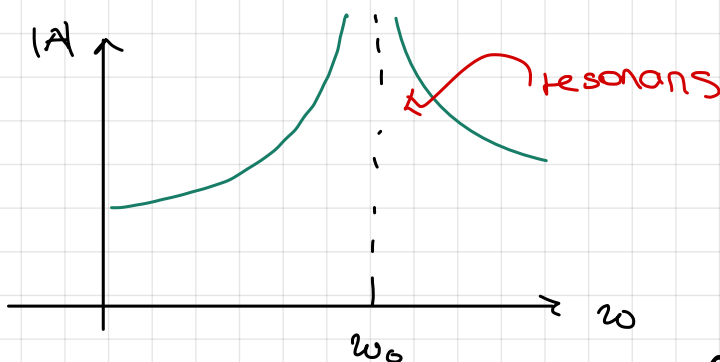
\rightarrow Först med $\zeta = 0$. $\ddot{x} + \omega_0^2x = C \cos \omega t$

• $x(t) = x_{\text{hom}}(t) + x_{\text{part}}(t)$

• $x_{\text{part}}(t) = A \cos(\omega t) \therefore \ddot{x}_p = -A\omega^2 \cos \omega t$.

$\therefore A \cos(\omega t)(\omega_0^2 - \omega^2) = C \cos \omega t$

$\rightarrow A = \frac{C}{\omega_0^2 - \omega^2} = \frac{F_0}{\omega_0^2 - \omega^2}$



Om $\omega = \omega_0$
ansatsen var fel.
Ansätt $x_{\text{part}}(t) \propto t \sin \omega t$

Om $\omega > \omega_0$, varför krävs ty teder i A.

→ Med $\zeta \neq 0$:

$$\ddot{x} + 2\zeta\omega_0\dot{x} + \omega_0^2x = Ce^{i\omega t}$$

Sök $x_p(t)$: $x_p = Ae^{i\omega t} = |A|e^{i(\omega t + \delta)}$

Låt $A = |A|e^{i\delta}$

$$\Leftrightarrow (-\omega^2 + 2i\zeta\omega_0\omega + \omega_0^2)A = C$$

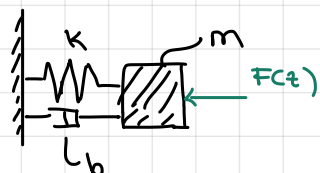
$$\Leftrightarrow A = \frac{C}{-\omega^2 + 2i\zeta\omega_0\omega + \omega_0^2} =$$

$$= C \frac{\omega_0^2 - \omega^2 - 2i\zeta\omega_0\omega}{(\omega_0^2 - \omega^2)^2 + 4\zeta^2\omega_0^2\omega^2}$$

$$|A| = \frac{C}{\sqrt{(\omega_0^2 - \omega^2)^2 + 4\zeta^2\omega_0^2\omega^2}} \quad \text{där } \tan \delta = \frac{2\zeta\omega_0\omega}{\omega_0^2 - \omega^2}$$

Om $C = \frac{F_0}{m}$ $\therefore |A| = \frac{F_0}{m \sqrt{(\omega_0^2 - \omega^2)^2 + (2\zeta\omega_0\omega)^2}}$

$$= \frac{F_0/k}{\sqrt{\left(1 - \left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_0}\right)^2\right)^2 + \left(2\zeta \frac{\omega}{\omega_0}\right)^2}}$$



$$m \ddot{x} = -kx - b\dot{x} + F(t)$$

$$\text{Låt } \frac{k}{m} := \omega_0^2 \text{ s } \frac{b}{m} = 2 \zeta \omega_0$$

$$\therefore \ddot{x} + 2\zeta\omega_0\dot{x} + \omega_0^2x = \frac{1}{m}F(t) = \frac{F_0}{m}\cos(\omega t) = \frac{F_0}{m}e^{i\omega t}$$

$$x(t) = x_h(t) + x_p(t).$$

- $\zeta < 1$: svag dämpning
- $\zeta = 1$: kritiskt dämpat
- $\zeta > 1$: stark dämpning

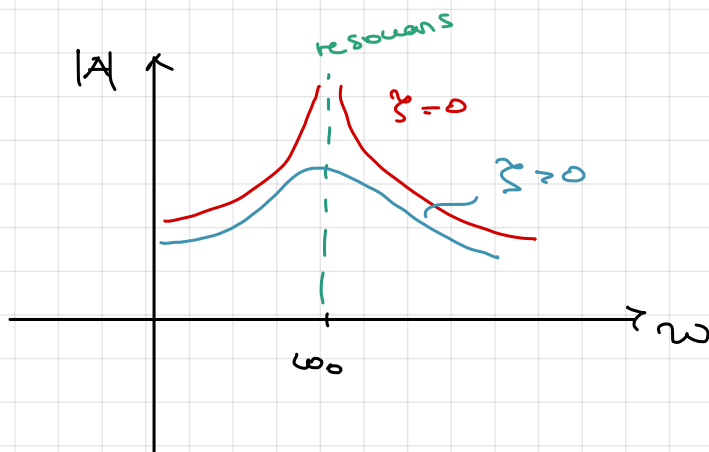
I alla fallen kommer homogen lösningen att dämpas med tiden.

$$\bullet x_h(t) \rightarrow 0 \text{ då } t \rightarrow \infty$$

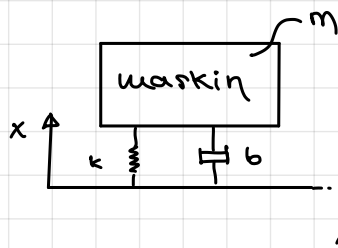
↑ transient

$$x_p(t) = A e^{i\omega t} = |A| e^{i(\omega t + \delta)}$$

$$|A| = \frac{F_0}{m} \frac{1}{\sqrt{(\omega^2 - \omega_0^2)^2 + (2\zeta\omega\omega_0)^2}} ; \tan \delta = \frac{2\zeta\omega_0\omega}{\omega^2 - \omega_0^2}$$



Exempel:



Vi har en kritisk dämpning.

$$\ddot{x} = a_{rel} + \ddot{y} \quad \therefore a_{rel} = \ddot{x} - \ddot{y}$$

$$y(t) = a \cos \omega t$$

$$\hookrightarrow \ddot{y}(t) = -a\omega^2 \cos \omega t$$

\hookrightarrow inför en **fiktiv kraft**

$$u a \omega^2 \cos \omega t //$$

$$\Rightarrow m \ddot{x} = -kx - b \dot{x} + u a \omega^2 \cos \omega t$$

$$\ddot{x} + \frac{k}{m} x + \frac{b}{m} \dot{x} = a \omega^2 \cos \omega t$$

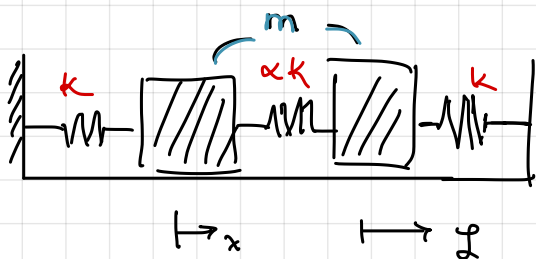
$$x_p = |A| \cos(\omega t + \delta) \quad \text{där } |A| = \frac{a \omega^2}{\sqrt{(\omega^2 - \omega_0^2)^2 + (2 \zeta \omega_0 \omega)^2}} =$$

$$= \frac{a \omega^2}{\sqrt{(\omega_0^2 + \omega^2)^2}} = \frac{a \omega^2}{\omega_0^2 + \omega^2} = \frac{a}{1 + \left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_0}\right)^2}$$

$\zeta = 1$

$$\tan \delta = \frac{2 \omega_0 \omega}{\omega^2 - \omega_0^2}$$

Kopplade svängningar



$$T = \frac{1}{2} m (\dot{x}^2 + \dot{y}^2)$$

$$V = \frac{1}{2} k x^2 + \frac{1}{2} k y^2 + \frac{1}{2} \alpha k (x-y)^2$$

$$\mathcal{L} = \frac{1}{2} m (\dot{x}^2 + \dot{y}^2) - \frac{1}{2} k x^2 - \frac{1}{2} k y^2 - \frac{1}{2} \alpha k (x-y)^2$$

$$\parallel \ddot{x} + kx + \alpha k(x-y) = 0.$$

$$\ddot{x} + \frac{k}{m}(1+\alpha)x - \alpha y = 0.$$

$$\parallel \ddot{y} + \frac{k}{m}(1+\alpha)y - \alpha x = 0.$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \ddot{x} + \frac{k}{m}(1+\alpha)x - \alpha y = 0 \\ \ddot{y} + \frac{k}{m}(1+\alpha)y - \alpha x = 0 \end{array} \right\} \begin{pmatrix} \ddot{x} \\ \ddot{y} \end{pmatrix} + \underbrace{\left(\frac{k}{m} \right)}_c \begin{pmatrix} 1+\alpha & -\alpha \\ -\alpha & 1+\alpha \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = 0.$$

$\hookrightarrow \alpha = 0$ reduceras ned till enkelt fall.

Ansatz $\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = A e^{\lambda t}$, \vec{x} en vektor. heis gwardelpr.

$$\therefore \begin{vmatrix} C(1+\alpha) + \kappa^2 & -C\alpha \\ -C\alpha & C(1+\alpha) + \kappa^2 \end{vmatrix} = 0.$$

$$\therefore (C(1+\alpha) + \kappa^2)^2 = C^2 \alpha^2 \quad \therefore C(1+\alpha) + \kappa^2 = \pm C\alpha$$

$$\therefore \kappa^2 = -C(1+\alpha) \pm C\alpha.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda_1^2 &= -C & \therefore \begin{pmatrix} C\alpha & -C\alpha & | & 0 \\ -C\alpha & C\alpha & | & 0 \end{pmatrix} &\leftrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \\ \lambda_2^2 &= -C(1+2\alpha) \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \begin{pmatrix} -C\alpha & -C\alpha & | & 0 \\ -C\alpha & -C\alpha & | & 0 \end{pmatrix} \leftrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} x(t) \\ y(t) \end{bmatrix} = A \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \cos\left(\sqrt{\frac{k}{m}} t\right) + B \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} \cos\left(\sqrt{\frac{k}{m}(1+2\alpha)} t\right)$$

$$\begin{cases} x(t) = A \cos\left(\sqrt{\frac{k}{m}} t\right) - B \cos\left(\sqrt{\frac{k}{m}(1+2\alpha)} t\right) \\ y(t) = A \cos\left(\sqrt{\frac{k}{m}} t\right) + B \cos\left(\sqrt{\frac{k}{m}(1+2\alpha)} t\right) \end{cases}$$

• $\alpha = 0$ ges $x(t) = C \cos \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}} t$; $y(t) = D \cos \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}} t$. Ok!

$$\text{Tag } C=D: \begin{pmatrix} e^{i\omega_0 t} + e^{i\omega_0 \sqrt{1+2\alpha} t} \\ e^{i\omega_0 t} - e^{i\omega_0 \sqrt{1+2\alpha} t} \end{pmatrix}$$

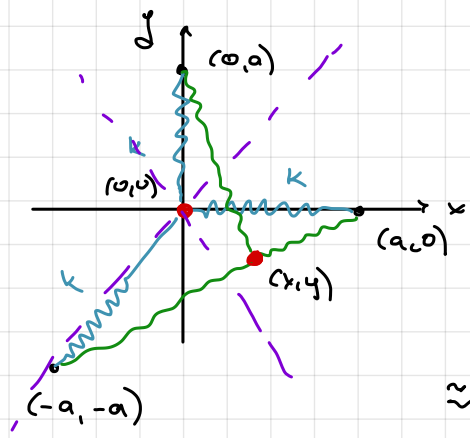
frsmå α , vad händer? Energi transporteras långsamt över
med en frekvens som är

$$x(t) = \cos \omega_0 t + \cos \omega_0 \sqrt{1+2\alpha} t = 2 \cos\left(\omega_0 \frac{1+\sqrt{1+2\alpha}}{2} t\right) \cos\left(\omega_0 \frac{1-\sqrt{1+2\alpha}}{2} t\right)$$

$$\text{for små } \alpha; \sqrt{1+2\alpha} = 1 + \alpha \in \mathcal{O}(\alpha^2)$$

$$\Rightarrow x(t) \approx 2 \cos\left(\underbrace{\omega_0 \left(1 + \frac{\alpha}{2}\right)}_{\approx 1} t\right) \cos\left(\frac{\omega_0 \alpha t}{2}\right) \approx 2 \cos(\omega_0 t)$$

3 juni 2021. 5)



$$T = \frac{1}{2} m (\dot{x}^2 + \dot{y}^2)$$

$$V = \frac{1}{2} k (\sqrt{(x-a)^2 + y^2} - a)^2$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2} k (\sqrt{x^2 + (y-a)^2} - a)^2$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2} k (\sqrt{(x+a)^2 + (y+a)^2} - \sqrt{2}a)^2$$

} kolektor detektor

$$\approx \frac{1}{2} k (x^2 + y^2 + \frac{(x+y)^2}{2}) =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} k (\frac{3}{2} x^2 + \frac{3}{2} y^2 + xy)$$

$$\begin{cases} m\ddot{x} + \frac{3}{2} kx + \frac{1}{2} ky = 0 \\ m\ddot{y} + \frac{3}{2} ky + \frac{1}{2} kx = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \ddot{x} \\ \ddot{y} \end{pmatrix} + \frac{k}{2m} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \vec{0}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 3 - \kappa^2 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 - \kappa^2 \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

$$(3 - \kappa^2)^2 = 1 \quad \therefore \quad \kappa^2 = 3 \pm 1$$

$$\kappa_1^2 = 2C; \quad \kappa_2^2 = 4C$$

$$\kappa_1^2: \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \therefore \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

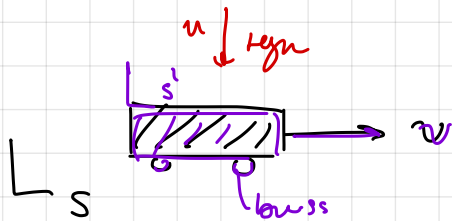
$$\kappa_2^2: \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \therefore \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}(t) = A \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \cos(\sqrt{\frac{k}{m}} t) + B \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \cos(\sqrt{\frac{2k}{m}} t)$$

16 aug 2021 1)

I bussens rörelse: S'

vilken vinkel ser du regnet i?



vi vill hitta u i S' .

$$u' = (u'_x, u'_y) \text{ givet } (u_x, u_y) = (0, -u)$$

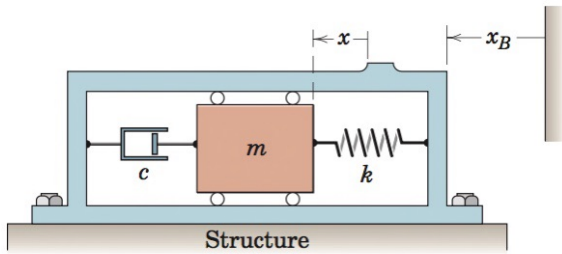
$$\frac{x'}{v} \quad u' \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} dt' = \gamma(dt - v dx) \\ dx' = \gamma(dx - v dt) \\ dy' = dy \end{array} \right.$$

$$\frac{dx'}{dt'} = \frac{\gamma(dx - v dt)}{\gamma(dt - v dx)} = \frac{u_x - v}{1 - v u_x} = \frac{-v}{1} = -v$$

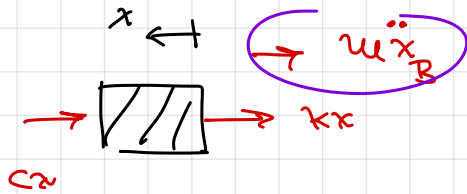
$$\frac{dy'}{dt'} = \frac{dy}{\gamma(dt - v dx)} = \frac{-u}{\gamma(v)(1 - v u_x)} = \frac{-u}{\gamma(v)}$$

$$\therefore \tan \theta = \frac{v \gamma(v)}{u}$$

$$\text{För små } v, \gamma(v) \approx 1 \quad \therefore \tan \theta \approx \frac{v}{u}. \text{ Ok!}$$



vi har ett acc-koordinatystem. vi inför en aktiv kraft!



$$\text{Dvs: } m\ddot{x} = -kx - c\dot{x} - u\ddot{x}_B$$

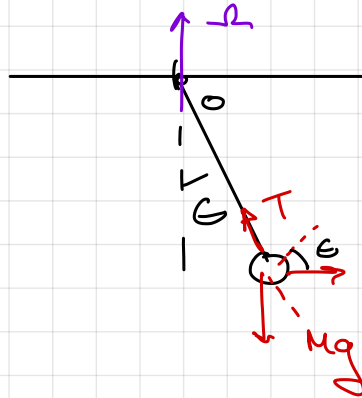
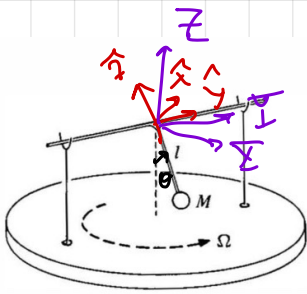
$$\therefore \ddot{x} + \frac{k}{m}x + \frac{c}{m}\dot{x} = -\ddot{x}_B = b\omega^2 \sin(\omega t)$$

$$\text{Vi ansätter } x(t) = a e^{i\omega t}$$

$$\therefore a(-\omega^2 + \frac{k}{m}) \cos \omega t - \frac{c}{m} a \omega \sin \omega t = \underbrace{b\omega^2}_{\text{aktiv kraft}} \sin \omega t$$

$$\frac{\sigma}{\rho} = \frac{1 - b^2}{3 \frac{c}{m} i \omega} = \frac{i \omega m}{c}$$

Rotating pendulum



Coriolis kraft
formulas
for små
oscillationer

Centrifugalkraft

$$I_{xy} \ddot{\theta} = -mgl \sin \theta + M \Omega^2 l^2 \sin \theta$$

$$I_{xy} = m l^2 \dots \quad m l^2 \ddot{\theta} + m (g l - \Omega^2 l^2) \sin \theta = 0.$$

$$\approx \ddot{\theta} + \left(\frac{g}{l} - \Omega^2 \right) \theta = 0.$$

Vi har att $\vec{h}_0 = \frac{d}{dt} (\vec{h}_0)$

Nilken rotationsvektor styr $\hat{x}\hat{y}\hat{z}$?

$$I_0, \vec{\omega} = \begin{pmatrix} \Omega \sin \theta \\ \dot{\theta} \\ -\Omega \cos \theta \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$\Rightarrow I_0 = m l^2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \therefore \vec{h}_0 = m l^2 \begin{pmatrix} \Omega \sin \theta \\ \dot{\theta} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d\vec{h}_0}{dt} = \dot{\vec{h}}_0 + \vec{\omega} \times \vec{h}_0 =$$

$$= m l^2 \begin{pmatrix} \Omega \dot{\theta} \cos \theta & 0 & \dot{\theta} \\ \dot{\theta} & 0 & 0 \\ -\Omega \dot{\theta} \sin \theta & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} + m l^2 \begin{pmatrix} \Omega \sin \theta \\ \dot{\theta} \\ -\Omega \cos \theta \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} \Omega \sin \theta \\ \dot{\theta} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= m l^2 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \dot{\theta} + \Omega^2 \sin \theta \cos \theta \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$